

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3076.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1886.

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MACARONIC POETRY. Part III. By E. Walford.
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1886.

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LITERATURE

Exploring and Travelling Three Thousand Miles through Brazil. By James W. Wells. Maps and Illustrations. (Sampson Low & Co.)

A Year in Brazil, with Notes on the Abolition of Slavery, the Finances of the Empire, &c. By Hastings Charles Dent. Maps and Illustrations. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

THE author of 'Three Thousand Miles through Brazil' is one of that numerous band of engineers who worthily represent British enterprise in foreign countries. Like many another, he went out into the wide world in quest partly of adventure, partly of better opportunities than the crowded ranks of the profession seemed to offer at home, and it is pleasant to think that he prospered. His residence in various parts of Brazil extended over a number of years, so that he became thoroughly acquainted with the language and the customs of the people; but the incidents which are primarily dealt with in his work are connected with a surveying and exploratory expedition which took him northward from Rio de Janeiro through the provinces of Minas Geraes, Bahia, and Goyaz to Maranhão. The author says:—

"My purpose throughout the book has been to convey an unbiased delineation of the subject I have dealt with, to write neither as an optimist nor as a pessimist, and to relate truthfully and without exaggeration, not as a specialist's researches and discoveries, but as an engineer's matter-of-fact experiences amidst the healthy highlands of Minas Geraes, the pestiferous swamps of the valley of the Rio São Francisco, the bright, breezy uplands of Goyaz, on the long reaches of the Tocantins, on the sandy highlands of Maranhão, and amidst the grandly beautiful but torturing-insect-infested forests of the Rio Grajahu; a life passed in farms, in huts, under canvas, or with only the bright starlit skies for a roof; riding, or tramping footsore under a burning sun; boating, canoeing, or rafting on many waters; and, finally, meeting good, bad, and indifferent natives, from Nature's gentlemen under the roughest guise to the most fearful scoundrels—men, some bright and energetic, others most pitifully indolent and steeped in the dregs of the lowest moral degradation."

This purpose has been fully attained, for the work furnishes a lifelike picture of what

the author has seen; his narrative is embellished with pretty illustrations from his own pen, and his route and the surveying work accomplished can be traced on a map far superior to what is usually met with in English books of travel. It is true that the journey which forms the thread of his narrative took place some twelve years ago; but the author justly remarks that events in the interior of Brazil march but slowly. That such is the case he proves by frequent references to his predecessors, and was able to verify himself when, after years of absence, he visited some of the scenes of his earlier labours.

Indeed, nothing can be more striking than the contrast between a country so highly gifted by nature as Brazil and the great Anglo-Saxon communities in North America or in Australia. In the latter all is bustle and life. As the railways advance into unoccupied districts the log huts of the squatters develop into prosperous homesteads, small roadside stations grow into cities, and with increasing wealth the resources of modern civilization and culture become available; they exercise an ennobling influence upon the rough settlers and their children, and raise them in the scale of humanity. Of all this but little is to be seen in Brazil. On the contrary, it would appear as if the inland districts had sunk back into comparative barbarism since the exhaustion of the gold and diamond mines, and as if industry and progress had fled to the seaboard and to those southern provinces of the empire which are largely settled by foreigners. Even railways, which elsewhere almost magically develop the resources of a wilderness, appear to exercise but a slight influence upon those districts of Brazil which came under the author's observation. "Immigration is almost nil," says the author; and he doubts whether even the presence of railways in their midst will rouse the present inhabitants to more vigorous action.

Of the sloth and want of enterprise of the people numerous instances are given:—

"Only absolute want drives them to do a little work, that is stopped as soon as they have laid in a stock of dried beef, farinha, *cachaça*, and maybe a new piece of cotton for their women; then no inducement will make them give up the hammock in the day, and the viola, dance, and *cachaça* at night."

Of course, men of industry are not altogether wanting. One such he mentions who, "single-handed and without resources of money," had, little by little, brought a valley originally clad with forest into a flourishing state of cultivation. Yet, owing to the want of markets and of facilities of communication, this man, in the midst of his fields and orchards, planted with sugar-cane, mandioca, maize, beans, coffee, bananas, and the castor-plant, lives in

"a small thatched house of mud-walls, providing a minimum sleeping accommodation for himself and family. The bare interior contains only a few beds, hammocks, and benches; his home is but an abode of muddle and discomfort."

Even what might be called "model farms" in so unprogressive a country present but a sorry picture. Speaking of the Fazenda de Lontra, near Inhaúme in Minas Geraes, the author says:—

"It was certainly, with the exception of the Fazenda de Santo Antonio, the most important

farm I had seen on the survey; for the house was clean, bright, and commodious, and roofed with tiles; the outbuildings and mills were large and substantial; it was quite a modern place, all new and clean, and consequently had not yet had time to decay, and produce those picturesque, yet uncomfortable-looking weather stains; there were cattle-pens, several bullock-carts in the yard, several negroes variously occupied, and other evidences of native prosperity; but no plough or harrow, not the crudest labour-saving appliance (excepting, of course, the rude mon-jolo); all farming operations are performed with only the axe, billhook, and hoe; and the produce transported in panniers on mules or horses, or in the primitive bullock cart."

Of the resources of the interior of Brazil the author conveys a fair and by no means highly coloured notion. Whatever inducements tropical Africa may hold out to nations desirous of establishing colonies, it seems clear that individuals stand a much better chance if they direct their energies and their capital to the development of the resources of Brazil.

Travelling in the interior should be a source of delight to all prepared to submit to those hardships inseparable from so backward a country. The people, if uncouth, are kindly and hospitable to a remarkable degree, the climate in most parts is quite bearable, and the scenery enjoyable. What could be more seductive than the following account of a sail down the Rio do Sono?—

"The soft tones of the dawn of a fine morning fell alike upon field and flood, and tinged all creation with its rosy hues. The rich-coloured banks glowed with the warm light, that made the dripping leaves of forest, the ferns and flowers of the shore all flash and sparkle like jewels. On the river, here and there, patches of rising vapour partly obscured its sheets of gleaming gold, until a gentle breeze carried away the mist in the faintest of clouds. The fish splashed in the smoking waters; gay blue-bronze kingfishers darted from their perches on the bleached skeleton trunks of stranded snags; white herons skimmed the waters with wide outstretched wing; clouds of noisy chattering parrots flew by, numerous small birds twittered and chirruped, and in the woods the roars of *guaribas* or howling monkeys echoed and re-echoed from cliff to cliff of the banks. It was a picture, that even in the absence of personal comfort, one could gaze upon with delight, and all nature seemed to welcome the rosy dawn, and pure fresh air, after the boisterous, darksome night."

Mr. Dent's book, although spoken of in the preface as being "merely intended as a sketch," is in reality planned on a rather ambitious scale. The author, like Mr. Wells a railway engineer, spent about a year at Rio de Janeiro and in the southern part of Minas Geraes, and he furnishes a tolerably readable account of his experiences during that period. Nearly one-half of his volume, however, is taken up with appendices. The reader is first of all presented with a somewhat elaborate, though by no means exhaustive description of the province of Minas Geraes, in which are embodied some really interesting information on slavery in Brazil generally, and a rather gloomy account of the financial condition of that empire. A reference to the Indian tribes and their condition seduces the author into a disquisition on "The Origin of Savage Tribes by Degradation." He does this from the "standpoint of the Christian religion," and arrives at the result that "man was created noble and pure, with vast and un-

told capabilities," but that left to himself he has degenerated. Next follows a meteorological register filling twenty-three pages, of which an abstract would have proved acceptable. Notes on the animals and the plants of Brazil take up considerable space, together with some further remarks on evolution, which theory, the author tells us, he has constantly endeavoured to oppose. The whole concludes with notes on the geology of Minas Geraes. The author contributes a few interesting remarks on the decomposition of gneiss, which is not infrequently found completely transformed into clays to a depth of over 300 yards.

From this notice of the contents of Mr. Dent's book it will be found that, whilst it contains much information of real value, it yet abounds in crude speculations which justify the reader in sometimes declining to receive the author's conclusions, even when his competence is not to be questioned.

THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Social Arrows. By Lord Brabazon. (Longmans & Co.)

The Problems of a Great City. By Arnold White. (Remington & Co.)

THE two works which we have before us are devoted to the consideration of the same question, and in some measure propose the same remedies for what is evil in the condition of the poor of the great cities. Both point out the existence of British and official complacency and optimism, which dwell on what is good and what has improved—as, for example, the health and the manliness of the middle class—and which ignore the increasing helplessness of the town residuum, and the risk of the more selfish forms of socialism gaining amongst the poor recruits for revolution. Both dwell at length on emigration, on which, and on colonization, Mr. Arnold White writes with weight. Both, we may add, breathe a high moral purpose, and Lord Brabazon's a profoundly Christian spirit which is, perhaps, here and there a little absent from Mr. White's. Lord Brabazon, of course, writes for "public playgrounds," but he writes also of shop assistants and of technical training. "Social Arrows" is in part a reprint of articles which have appeared in magazines; it is a little discursive, but a book which may set many thinking and some men working, and which can do no one anything but good.

'The Problems of a Great City,' by Mr. Arnold White, is a bolder volume, and will carry a less complete assent from many of its readers. Mr. White is bold, as we have said, but he is here and there sensational, and makes himself out to be even bolder than he really is, in order, probably, to arrest, if possible, the attention of the public. For example, the title of his third chapter is "The Sterilization of the Unfit," which has an appearance startling if not revolting, but which heads a chapter which proves when read to be no more than a powerful argument against the infant marriages common among the very poor, and a suggestion, certainly worth consideration, that the law should be made to follow that of many other countries in discouraging improvident marriages between persons

under age. Another bit of sensationalism is the frontispiece, which represents a dead body in the garret of a large starving family. The reference is to a page where the portion of the report of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes which deals with the custom of keeping bodies for a week in living rooms is summarized. Now this practice prevails among those who are so far from starvation that the body is often pushed to one side of the table to make room for the laying of a very excellent "tea." The practice does not prevail among the starving, for the reason that the relieving officers of the guardians deal promptly with such cases, in which the funeral is at the public cost. It is the well-to-do poor who keep the bodies of their people while they make arrangements for what is often a too costly funeral. We have other faults to find with Mr. White. He does not correct his proofs, or we should not discover two mistakes (a printer's error and also a misspelling) in a single word (upon p. 7). In trying to be smart—and he is smart sometimes—he is often flippant. He cultivates "fine writing," and talks of the time when "the Thames flowed clear at the Tower," though as a fact the tidal estuary of the Thames when the river was wider than it now is, and when the tides ran much further up the river, must have been as full of mud as that of the Arun or others of our southern streams. But we forgive him this, and would forgive him more, for he has a high ideal, and his work, his influence, and his book will all undoubtedly do good, and may do much good—a great deal of it in the right way.

Mr. White's volume opens with two chapters on the well-known evils which attach to the dwelling of the poor in London, and on the neglect of true Christianity by the majority of Christian men. Next follow the chapter on infant marriages and those excellent ones on emigration and colonization of which we have written above. "Over-crowding" is chiefly derived from the report of the Royal Commission already named, and the words of the report are perhaps followed too closely by Mr. White in cases where quotation from the evidence itself might have been even more effective, as the report has been printed in the newspapers, while the evidence is little known to the public. We cannot quite follow Mr. White in his chapter on "Adulteration." He assumes that the law is only enforced so far as to help the well-to-do, and that the food of the poor is greatly adulterated food. Had he gone to each of the medical officers of health in the East End and in Central London he would have found that most of them are able to carry out the provisions of the law on so complete a scale as to prevent serious adulteration. The adulteration of mustard, of which he speaks, by the addition of flour and turmeric is a question of price and of public taste, and does not affect health in any way. The selling of the finest kinds of New Zealand and South American mutton as "English" is also not a very serious fraud upon the poor, as the best colonial and American meat is far superior to the inferior kinds of "English" which the poor can afford to buy. The food of the poor consists largely of articles which are not subject to adultera-

tion, as, for example, herrings, dried haddock, fresh conger eel, whelks, and so forth. Bread is not now much adulterated. Jam, which has replaced butter with the poor since butter grew dear and jam grew cheap, is often made of apple when it pretends to be compounded of dearer fruits (though this year, at all events, plum jam will be that which its name implies); but this is not a serious adulteration or one dangerous to health. The poor man's tobacco is often watered, and his gin, always watered, is sometimes poisonous as well; but the newness or bad quality of ardent spirits is almost the only "adulteration" which is really harmful to the public health, except the addition of water to milk, which is checked as far as the present state of scientific knowledge permits the medical officer to check it without often inflicting grievous wrong upon innocent sellers. As representative a market of the food of the London poor as can be found is that afforded by Whitecross Street, and we will undertake to say that in the vast supplies of cheap food there offered to the people by the costermongers and by the shops which compete with them little adulteration will be found. Hard as is the lot of the poor in other respects, the rich who inspect their supply markets are often inclined to envy them the excellent nature of their cheapest foods.

If we have argued with Mr. White upon these questions, it is because his vigour and his strong conviction demand a careful consideration for his little volume. That he has it in him to do good work for mankind no reader of his book can doubt. His chapters upon "Drink," "Socialism," "The Poor Man's Budget," "The Unemployed," and "Charities" are good, and as fruitful as those on "Emigration" and "Colonization." We expect to hear of Mr. Arnold White again.

A History of Scotland, Civil and Ecclesiastical, to the Death of David I. By Duncan Keith. 2 vols. (Edinburgh, Paterson.)

MR. KEITH's book would acquire real value if two or three thousand years hence the histories of Skene, Hill Burton, and Reeves should have perished. Long excerpts from those writers make up the best part of his two volumes; the best part, that is, as to size, the only good part as to quality. He boldly reinvents the arid territory already occupied by 'Celtic Scotland,' naively remarking in his preface that "modern historians, with the exception of Dr. Skene, have passed lightly over this period." Just so, and the theme of 'Macbeth' has been strangely neglected by dramatists, with the exception of Shakspeare. Like Dr. Skene, Mr. Keith divides his history into two sections, civil and ecclesiastical—an awkward division, entailing frequent cross-references, such as "We shall hereafter show," or "We have stated already." Like Dr. Skene—but there is no need to trace Mr. Keith's obligations further.

Mr. Duncan Keith is no lover of the Celt, though his own name has certainly a Celtic ring. But names for him have scant significance; for though he speaks of Cruithne, father of the Picts, as "leaving five sons with Celtic names," he elsewhere revives the

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antiquated theory that the Picts were of Teutonic origin. He supports it by arguments like these:—

"Lowland Scotch is Teutonic, but is not English. It certainly shares with its kinsman many identical words, but these have been gained by centuries of intercourse, just as many purely Scotch words have been naturalized in England. The language is a dialect of the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic family."

And again:—

"Gaelic stubbornly resists Lowland Scotch at the present, preferring a mincing English, and is not likely [sic] that it was more yielding in those early days."

Mr. Keith would do well to study Dr. Murray's 'Dialect of Southern Scotland,' and then reconsider his first proposition. As to the second, the "mincing English" of Inverness—once the capital, be it noted, of the Northern Picts—is not Lowland Scotch, as neither is it the Dorset dialect; it is book English, mainly derived from the reading of the Bible. But, indeed, it is idle to combat the opinions of one who places Melrose and Glasgow in the Pictish territories, who believes in a charter of Unjust II., or who doubts "whether Celtic attained to the rank of a written language previous to the tenth century," and yet later on admits the statement that "Irish became a literary language earlier than any of the Teutonic tongues."

"While making free use of modern works," Mr. Keith has taken his facts entirely from the earliest authorities, "not a few of whom wrote in Latin." One is somewhat surprised, therefore, to find him using *in passim* as the Latin equivalent of the French *en passant*: "The majority concurred in the verdict (*in passim* there is no mention of an appeal to the Archbishop of Armagh or the Pope)." After this, one is prepared for "The object in the choice of a burial-place was *ubi resurge*"; "the *sacra volumina of utraque canon*"; "*inter laboriosus sollicitudines*"; and "Sentence was given in favour of the *monachis id est Keldais*."

Still, Mr. Keith's Latin is almost better than his English. His pages bristle with such daring solecisms as "a succinct though short account"; "reduced to servitude or overlordship"; "No fragment has been discovered or even identified"; "Eric, with his followers, were admitted"; "The lives of the brethren passed uneventually"; "The territory south of the firths were united"; "The feelings of the clergy are unaltered, but, alas, those of the flock are"; "There is a different reading of this fragment of history by Mr. Skene, and though he is the only historian who takes the same view"; "It is much more probable the Norman chronicler took it for granted that the turbulent King of Scotland would not let such an opportunity slip, but which after all he did," &c. One passage is worth quoting in its entirety: "A poor man whom he, along with his followers, were visiting, killed a pig for their refreshment, but such was the merit of the saint, that after all had satisfied their appetite, the animal was found alive immediately after. He converted water into wine, and giving it to a sick man to drink, he was restored to health. A thief stole a sheep from the saint, killed and ate it; suspicion falling on him, he came to St. Serf, and solemnly protested his inno-

cence; to his horror the bleating of a sheep was heard from the throat of the thief, who thus convicted, confessed his crime."

Our author, too, seems to propose to popularize history by the introduction of slang phrases and feeble jokes. "Bede has to apologize for St. Cuthbert not being a precociously good little prig"; St. Serf "perhaps, like other good little boys, was a bit of a prig and a tell-tale"; "St. Paul claimed to be an apostle, to be upsides with the others"; St. Kentigern and the king "got on swimmingly"; St. Kentigern's mother is "that poor little pregnant woman"; and "one wonders what refreshment St. Margaret allowed at her work-parties; the afternoon tea is a most important item at those of our own time." These may be questions of taste; but it is more than questionable whether Ayrshire lies to the north of Dumbarton, whether the Isle of Whithorn is not part of the mainland, whether "Taprain" Law belongs to the Lammermuirs, and whether "Crammond" is situate in Fife.

The above are all details, we grant it; nor with the broader features of this history is there any great fault to be found, for when they are not his own, Mr. Keith's conclusions are generally accurate. His authorities are good, if not always the best; and he wisely follows them as to Macbeth, the Columban Church, the Culdees, and other suchlike vexed questions. In some few cases he is over modest: he gives the conflicting views of two of his predecessors, and leaves his readers to decide for themselves which is right. Thus it is hard to say whether in his opinion Palladius was ever in Scotland or not, whether there were or were not two St. Serfs, and whether Malcolm's marriage with St. Margaret was in 1068 or 1070. Especially does his modesty appear in the remark that "from 724 until 839 the narrative is so confused that the author candidly confesses that any account he can give will probably make confusion more confounded." We will not gainsay the remark; nay, for "from 724 until 839" we would almost suggest "from the earliest times to 1153." For, seriously, what adequate motive had Mr. Keith to impose on the world these 670 fresh pages of closely printed brevier? A pamphlet, a magazine article, might amply have told the world (1) that Mr. Duncan Keith is no believer in the Celtic race, and consequently views with disfavour the recent movement towards Irish Home Rule; and (2) that, like Hans Andersen's farmer, he has little liking for parsons.

Our Home by the Adriatic. By the Hon. Margaret Collier (Madame Galletti di Cadilhac). (Bentley & Son.)

A LONG and melancholy experience has taught the reviewer to expect but a dreary entertainment from books descriptive of modern Italian life and manners. Whether they take the form of fiction or profess to relate the actual experiences of the author (who is almost always a lady), by some inexplicable doom dullness and silliness seem to be the characteristics of nearly all such attempts, till the reader shudders at the name of *contadino* and echoes from his heart Filicaja's wish that the country had been

made a little less beautiful. With so much the more satisfaction, therefore, does he discover before he has turned over many pages of Madame Galletti's book that there is at least one Englishwoman domiciled in Italy who is capable of really knowing something about the people among whom she lives, and of telling what she knows in a bright and sensible fashion. That her home lies in a part of Italy out of the route of ordinary visitors is an additional point in her favour. We know pretty nearly as much as we want about Tuscan and Roman, Genoese fishermen and Neapolitan *lazzaroni*; but though one of the world's great highways passes from end to end of it, and hundreds of travellers every week rush along its Adriatic shore on their road to Brindisi and elsewhere, few tourists seem to think it worth their while to stay and explore the March of Ancona, and none, to the best of our recollection, has given any account of its people and its scenery. The accommodation, indeed, is not of a kind to attract any one who cannot get on without his comforts. At Macerata—a town of some importance, the chief place of a province, and a regular station in the old posting days, though now off the railway—Madame Galletti records that

"the *fritto* would have been excellent if the oil in which it was fried had not been rancid; and though we were given tea, and charged seven francs [not per head?] for it, not a drop of milk could be had for love or money."

Elsewhere she mentions that money is still little used as a medium of exchange, the primitive method of direct barter being in full force. Of course, also—but this is, we fear, not peculiar to the part of Italy of which Madame Galletti writes—the local opinion otherwise differs much from ours in regard to the graces of life:—

"To ask for a bath is to create the greatest alarm as to the state of your health; and I roused such a commotion by the request that I soon found out the enormity of it."

This was during a visit in a household, as we gather, of the *bourgeois* rank; what the state of things is in the peasant class the following passage shows:—

"An old man who worked about the premises, being asked if he had ever been washed, reflected some time, and then said he thought some one had washed him when he was a small child. The only clean inhabitant of our village is a returned convict, who, on coming back to the bosom of his family after twenty years at the Bagni, immediately set his wife to scrub and scour the premises, remarking that he was accustomed to clean dwellings, and could on no account put up with dirt and untidiness, so fastidious had he become during his residence at the expense of the Government."

That is something surely to set against the many stories which we hear to the discredit of Italian prisons.

Naturally all this implies a primitive state of society from every point of view. A very clear notion of the stage which civilization has reached in these parts is given by the author when she describes her "installation in my new home":—

"Our coloni, or peasants, were in possession of the lower part of the house, and with them, their children, their pigs, and their poultry, we were condemned for a time to live and have all things in common; for our land was held on the system called 'colonica,' or 'mezzadria,'

by which the peasants take half the profits. My welcome by these peasants was of a warmth which rather overwhelmed me. The women flew at me, and embraced me in their stalwart arms, kissing me on both cheeks; one old man also kissed me—that being, as I was informed, his mode of saluting the mother superior of a convent, whose tenant he had been. Then offerings, in the shape of eggs, were poured into my lap, and live fowls tied together by the legs were deposited at my feet. Various compliments, of which I did not fully understand the import, were shouted into my ears—it being evidently supposed that the dialect, if spoken loud enough, must be intelligible to a foreigner. [This is a matter of general belief in all countries, we imagine.] I was then regaled with a plentiful supply of boiled eggs, and with *quagliata*, which is precisely our Devonshire junket, made with ewe's instead of cow's milk, and *ciambelli*, as cakes in the form of a circle are called, made of flour, sugar, oil, and wine before it has fermented."

The people here, as elsewhere in Italy, do not appear to cultivate the more amiable virtues to any great extent. They are a hard, narrow race; superstitious (if we may use a much misused word) without any real respect for sacred things or genuine accessibility to religious impressions, though this is hardly their own fault; caring far less for their children than for their cattle ("What beast is ill?" is the inquiry of the chemist when called up in the night, knowing that no peasant ever disturbs himself for one of the human species"); ignorant, of course, with an ignorance of which a dweller north of the Alps can hardly form a conception. Still there must be in them a kindly germ somewhere, which better influences would develope. Signor Galletti found it necessary on one occasion to evict the principal farmer on his property, who persisted in neglecting crops and cattle—of course a serious matter where the *métayer* tenure is in force—and threatening personal violence to himself. The actual hardship was not great, as the family had property of their own; but the ejection from the home in which generations had lived might not unnaturally have been bitterly resented. Soon, however,

"we all agreed to let bygones be bygones, and after some little time the *vergaro* came to pay a friendly visit, and bade us a tearful farewell, declaring that he should never again have such a good master as my husband, of whom he has since been a most staunch supporter at elections."

Perhaps the most amusing experience recorded in the book is the visit of the present king soon after his accession, in the course of his progress through Italy. All the local notabilities, of course, were there, and a little girl to present a petition for a condemned murderer, whose mother waited to see the result of the appeal to royal clemency:—

"But next to that mother, the person who most excited my compassion was the distracted prefect, who, with the perspiration literally streaming down his face, was haunted with dread, lest in spite of what had been asserted of the frantic loyalty of the people, in order to obtain the stoppage of the royal train, the reception should, after all, be cold. There was a little practising of 'Evviva!' 'Louder, louder,' was the continued exhortation of the anxious functionary. 'Not "Mort' ai preti" per carità! that would spoil all; nor "Viva Garibaldi!" What next will they shout, in the name of all that is preposterous, I wonder? and the train is in sight."

We hope that Madame Galletti will not consider that her present instalment exhausts all the fund of instruction which she has at her disposal. As time goes on, English and Italians may very possibly have work to do in partnership here and there about the world. Gordon, it will be remembered, never had a more trustworthy or more trusted lieutenant than Gessi. If so, what can be more desirable than a mutual acquaintance with the leading features of national character on either side? and what can do more to furnish this than reports from clear-sighted persons, with full opportunities of observation, prepared to look at things and people with critical, but not unfriendly or prejudiced eyes, and capable of recording their impressions both intelligently and intelligibly? These qualifications Madame Galletti appears to possess in an unusual degree.

Oxford Memories. By the Rev. James Pycroft, B.A. 2 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

OVER most men university life exercises a fascination which never loses its power. Two college friends meet after a separation of years: half a century may have passed since they were undergraduates together; yet they fight their battles over again with the zest of youth. Each name that comes to the surface among their contemporaries opens up a new line of association, which they follow up with all the eagerness of hounds when the scent is still fresh. Listeners at first wonder that such trivial occurrences should be worthy of recollection; then regret that the pictures of the past should be so disconnected and ill arranged as to yield no definite impression which is capable of distinct realization; finally, against their better judgment, are drawn into a kind of amused interest that *alma mater* should still exercise a magic which so easily transforms elderly men into boys. Write "readers" for "listeners," and the effect of Mr. Pycroft's book upon our minds is exactly given. He drifts into, and through, his book as if he were falling into conversation with a contemporary of half a century ago; talks on in a haphazard, desultory fashion; strings together stories, new and old; and yet imports into the whole a feeling of freshness and evident enjoyment which reacts upon the critic, and prevents him from a wholesale condemnation of these random recollections.

The Rev. James Pycroft entered Trinity College, Oxford, in October, 1832. He had been previously educated at a private school in Bath; perhaps his reminiscences would have been more valuable had he enjoyed a public school training, or been thrown at Eton or Winchester with the men who afterwards formed the intellectual life of undergraduate Oxford. In 1832 Dr. Ingram was President of Trinity, "Tommy" Short was Vice-President, and Isaac Williams a resident fellow of the college. Short was, as for many years he continued to be, the ruling spirit of the college, and it is in the personal reminiscences of Short, as a contribution to the history of Oxford life, that the only interest of Mr. Pycroft's volumes consists. Mr. Pycroft's career as an undergraduate was passed in the midst of the Tractarian movement; but

of all this side of Oxford life he was, as were most probably the ordinary undergraduates of the day, wholly ignorant. One of his chapters, which is headed "The Tractarian Party," is curiously characteristic of the average interest taken by undergraduates in the movement. It measures the value of Mr. Pycroft's 'Oxford Memories.' In this chapter he devotes to an account of the members of the Tractarian party four pages, consisting of familiar facts relating to their opponents, without a single sign of personal recollection, and concluding with the well-known story of Dr. Pusey's first sermon after his two years' suspension. Then, in the same chapter, unconscious of the inconsequence, he wanders off with the remark, "My recollections would be faulty indeed if I omitted all mention of Mr. Randall, now about eighty years of age," to a sketch drawn from the life of the well-known Oxford hatter! Mr. Pycroft was a contemporary of Lord Selborne, Lord Sherbrooke, Lord Cardwell; he succeeded Mr. Gladstone and Sydney Herbert by a few months. He tells no more of his celebrated contemporaries among undergraduates than he does of the leaders of the Tractarian movement; his account of Mr. Gladstone is confined to an extract from Mr. Martin Tupper's 'Life as an Author.'

Chapter after chapter is filled with descriptions of follies engendered by wine parties; of wild boys climbing gates, dying in early youth, sweeping crossings, or expiring in the workhouse; of rustication, debts, and money-lenders. His volumes form a *macédoine* of the blunders of stupidity, the eccentricities of wisdom, the progress of rakes, debtors, and drunkards, varied with specimens of Commemoration wit, interviews with proctors, triumphs of the art of cramming, and victories of astute candidates over trusting examiners. For one moment he seems to reflect that his picture is monotonous. He pauses to moralize:—

"There are fifty readers of the lives of profigates to one admirer of such worthies as those enshrined in the pages of good old Izaak Walton. Let us forget such seasons; they have as little claim to the title of Life in Oxford as a certain Tom and Jerry history of cockfights, the prize ring, sporting taverns, and the lowest dens of thieves and drunkards, deserved to be called Life in London."

This is precisely our complaint. Mr. Pycroft writes a Tom and Jerry history, and his crew of "Corinthians" are only low, not even high-spirited. There is hardly an illustration or anecdote in Mr. Pycroft's volumes which is calculated to elevate or improve the minds of his readers: and the pages in the first volume devoted to the Exeter Boat Club might well have been spared, for they are as unnecessary as they are unworthy of the author.

Mr. Pycroft claims the credit, in conjunction with other men of his college, of establishing New Inn Hall. The greater part of the pages of his two volumes appear designed to justify this claim. He also claims to share with Bishop Ryle the honour of inaugurating the series of Oxford and Cambridge cricket matches in 1836. Here he touches upon ground which he has made his own. On the "Cricket Field" Mr. Pycroft treads his native turf. The 150 pages which he devotes to cricket reminis-

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cences are unconnected with Oxford; but his *obiter dicta* are better than his *iter dicta*. We wake to interest when he discourses of Budd, Beauchere, Ward, Clarke, Wenman, and Lillywhite. The air is purer and the company better.

We had marked a series of errors for correction, but we refrain when we reflect how grateful we shall be if, at past seventy, our memories remain as good as Mr. Pycroft's. Yet is it not an error for so great an authority on the annals of cricket to speak of Scotten, of Bancolari, of Tylecourt, or of Humphrey, the Sussex slow bowler?

Institutes and History of Roman Private Law, with Catena of Texts. By Dr. Carl Salkowski, Professor of Laws in the University of Königsberg. Translated and edited by E. E. Whitfield, M.A. (Stevens & Haynes.)

THE title of Prof. Salkowski's book is so explicit that very little explanation will be required as to the form in which his materials are placed before the reader. The historical portion, consisting of about sixty pages of the preliminary chapter or "introduction," gives a brief sketch of the growth and acceptance of Roman law from the establishment of the Republic to the present day. As an incident of this history the author has to deal with the reception of Roman law in Germany as part of the "common" law of that country "in the course of the fourteenth to the sixteenth century." It is instructive to Englishmen to note the reasons given for this event; for though they must, we think, be partly conjectural, they have a distinct value as the results of long study and reflection. The acceptance of Roman law in Germany finds its explanation, according to Prof. Salkowski, "(1) in its universal character, copiousness, and scientific completeness, as compared with the abruptness, insufficiency, and clumsiness of the indigenous law, which was poor in general conceptions and legal principles, and no longer availed to satisfy the expanding legal necessities imposed by advance of culture; (2) in the notion of the Roman as being a law available for the world in general (*ratio scripta*); (3) in the idea and theory of the Middle Ages as to the continuity of the older Roman and the Germanic Empire."

It may be said broadly that only one of these reasons, namely, the second, is applicable to England; and hence it is, perhaps, that the Roman law has never obtained general recognition in this country. It is believed that Vacarius founded a school of Roman law at Oxford in A.D. 1150, and there is no doubt that the Roman system influenced Bracton and other early writers, and is, even at the present day, occasionally referred to in our courts when there is nothing else ready to hand. But the English law, vigorous and hearty, if somewhat wayward and irregular, was enjoying a sturdy childhood in 1150, and had attained a dignified maturity at the time when, according to Prof. Salkowski, the German schools were induced by the poverty of their own legal science to have recourse to that of Italy. Thus the soil was different, and the plant which grew into a stately tree in one country could only throw out an occasional shoot in the other. There are

some who dream that the Roman is, or ought to be, the received law here and everywhere else. Mr. Whitfield, relying apparently on Sir H. S. Maine, suggests that, whatever may have been the case formerly, and whatever may be the case now, the Roman law must ultimately be our guide in England, and when that is so, he tells us, our law will be "cheap and good"; but these views appear to rest very much upon conjecture. There are numerous doctrines of Roman law which can have no possible application to modern manners or modern requirements. As an abstract study Roman law is convenient because it is common ground—in Prof. Salkowski's words, it is "available for the world in general"; but it must be remembered that the Latin language is equally convenient as a linguistic study, yet that the most enthusiastic scholar does not ask us to substitute it for English in our ordinary intercourse. If some future Leibnitz shall succeed in establishing a universal language, it is possible that a universal law may some day follow; but it will follow after a wide interval, and there is no sufficient ground for assuming that it will be Roman law, though Roman law may be one of its ingredients. No doubt Prof. Salkowski's third reason operated in Germany; the old empire of Germany, under the name of "Holy Roman Empire," represented theoretically the Western Empire; but there can be no such influence operating in a country to which the "Holy Roman Empire" never extended. Upon the whole, the professor's reasons for the acceptance of Roman law in Germany are not such as to cause any surprise at its not having been accepted to the same extent by ourselves. If we fly to it some day as to a refuge from the huge overgrowth and manifold uncertainties of our own system, we shall be like a nation that elects an autocrat by *plébiscite* in order to escape the troublesome pleasure of governing itself.

Notwithstanding these considerations, the Roman law must always be interesting to students and lawyers, and the book before us will be a boon to all who wish to take a general view of its principles without spending an inordinate amount of time in examining and collating original sources. The practically useful points are many, but we must content ourselves with describing a few. The author's plan is to formulate his own statements of legal doctrine; but each statement of principle, instead of being supported merely by references, is followed by actual quotations from the authorities relied upon. These quotations are given in the original Latin, but Mr. Whitfield adds much to their utility by supplying an English translation in the foot-notes. The advantageous features of the book as regards method are, therefore, that the reader has before him a general picture of the law, instead of being confined (as often happens to beginners) to one ancient book, as, for instance, Justinian's "Institutes"; that he sees the proof of each statement in the same page as the statement itself, instead of having to search for it in other works; and that, thanks to Mr. Whitfield's translation of the quotations, he can study the book from end to end, even if he is not scholar enough to understand the Latin of Gaius and Ulpian. For the "General Index" we have not much praise; like that

of many another book on Roman law, it is little more than a list of technical words. It may be mentioned, by the way, that the important term *sui heredes* does not seem to occur in it in any shape whatever. In addition to this index there is an "Index to the Latin Passages," so constructed that the reader can by its aid refer at once to any passage contained in the text, or ascertain whether any given passage is contained in it or not. The convenience of such an index is obvious.

We cannot, of course, form a direct judgment of the translation of the original portions of the book, as we have not the German work before us; but it must needs be satisfactory if it is executed as well as the English version of the quotations. This part of the work is performed with much care and judgment, and Mr. Whitfield has avoided errors which we have had to point out in these columns in commenting on translations made by other authors. Thus, a difficult phrase in the definition of marriage, "*individuum consuetudinem vitæ continens*," is translated "involving indivisible manner of life"; in a passage relating to *alluvio* the words "*pro modo latitudinis cuiusque prædii, quæ latitudo prope ripam sit*," are rendered "in proportion to the breadth of each piece of land" (or "breadth of the land of each") "along the bank"; the expression *sui heredes*, whenever used in the Latin, is wisely left untranslated in the English version. It is not to be denied that some errors occur in Mr. Whitfield's translation, but this must be expected in so large a work. In a passage relating to prodigals (p. 298), the words "*Moribus per prætorum bonis interdicitur*" are translated "An interdiction is attached to a right course of conduct by the prætor," the words *moribus* and *bonis* being thus joined together to make "a right course of conduct," with the effect, it must be admitted, of turning sense into nonsense. This, however, is clearly a mere accident, for *moribus* is properly translated "by custom" in the preceding paragraph, and the words "*cui bonis interdictionem est*" are rendered "who has been forbidden the control of his property" in the same page. The words "Now the instituted tutor is regarded as instituted for the whole property" are misleading as a translation of "*datus autem tutor ad universum patrimonium datus esse creditur*," for they imply that a particular kind of guardian, called the "instituted" guardian, is distinguished from guardians in general by being appointed to manage the whole property. The passage relates, in fact, to a guardian generally, and means, it is submitted, that a guardian when once appointed is deemed to be appointed for the whole property. At p. 160 we find the words, "Every right relates to a subject, who is its bearer." Here the translator would appear to have erred by giving too literal a translation of some expression used by the author, for the words "bearer of a right" have no meaning in English, though it is quite possible that a corresponding phrase may be idiomatic in German.

It must not be supposed that Prof. Salkowski's treatise is unknown to English jurists. The fourth edition, in the original, has been recommended to students by the Oxford Board of Legal Studies; and Mr.

Whitfield, who, while effecting the change into English, has made some alterations of arrangement, considers the work in its new form to be equivalent to a fifth edition. The professor himself shares Mr. Whitfield's desire to see Roman law gain ground in England, and warmly thanks the latter for contributing to that result by presenting the 'Institutes and History' in an English garb. In our remarks we have dealt with the translator rather than with the author, because, as we have seen, the latter has been long before the world; but we must not withhold our tribute of approbation from the author's work. Occasionally, it is true, we should have desired to see a little additional care. Thus, when Ulpian is allowed to tell us that women have *tutores* during their whole lives, Justinian should be permitted to record his opinion that *pupille* as well as *pupilli* are released from *tutela* on attaining puberty; and when the author alludes to the distinction between "*persona sui juris*" and "*persona alieno jure subjecta*" he ought either to define these expressions on the spot or to refer to the definitions and explanations, which are, in fact, given much later. But these are small blemishes, and will not materially affect the high position which the book, taken as a whole, may claim to occupy in England as an educational work. The publishers and printers deserve credit for producing a very handsome volume, and most of the clerical or typographical errors are rendered innocuous by a somewhat voluminous list at the beginning. An error of punctuation or the like will still be found uncorrected here and there, but, as a rule, when the reader is startled by anything anomalous (as, for instance, "*cuba*" where *curs* might be expected, or "*born* in servitude" when the word *born* has no place in the Latin original), a reference to the *corrigenda* will quickly set his mind at rest.

Letters of Frederic Ozanam. Translated by Ainslie Coates. (Stock.)

FREDERIC OZANAM's memory has not received in this country the treatment it deserves. The only English biography of him is quite inadequate, being written apparently as much from a polemical as from an historical point of view, and with insufficient literary knowledge; while the book before us, being an instalment of the first complete translation of his correspondence which has yet appeared, is chiefly useful as showing that its author does not know the English equivalents of some of the most ordinary French idioms and phrases. In Miss O'Meara's book, referred to above, the numerous translations of letters, though often verging too much on paraphrases, were at least good English; but Mr. Ainslie Coates seems to think it sufficient if he has given any one of the equivalents for any word which he can find in a dictionary. Thus we have, p. 18, "As you, I feel that the past is falling," "I who do not despair of my country as Charles Nodier"; p. 31, "His brother says that he sometimes engaged him to narrow his plans"; p. 38, "M. Ampère is talker," "M. Ampère has appeared to me very caressing for her"; p. 48, "These people have made this admirable discovery, that the religions have begun by fetishism,"

"that ancient Sorbonne which Christianity has founded"; p. 296, "At the close of this test came the interrogation on the four foreign literatures," "M. Egger with much generosity had passed me [*m'avait fait passer*] some excellent books," "Your friend spoke on the Scoliaists [*sic*] for seven quarters of an hour." This kind of thing (which occurs on every page) reminds one of nothing so much as the notes which are put in exercise books to show the pupil the differences of idiom between English and the language which he is studying. There they are all very well; but they are quite out of place in a literary translation, and in a translation from the French are intolerable. It was once remarked by an English man of letters, and one who might be supposed to feel as little as any one the difficulty which he stated, that to read the letters of a Frenchman made one almost despair of ever being able to express oneself accurately. Ozanam's letters are no exception to this rule, and it seems all the harder that they should be presented to English readers in the bastard jargon, neither French nor English, of which we have given specimens.

If nothing better than this can be done for him, Ozanam will remain a stranger to English readers, and it is a pity that he should do so. A Frenchman who at twenty-one could write, "*Je crois à l'autorité comme moyen, à la liberté comme moyen, à la charité comme but*," can never be other than a notable figure; and the small group to which he belonged, in company with such men as Montalembert and Lacordaire, is eminently interesting at the present time, when France seems to have abandoned in despair the task which they attempted of combining political liberty with religious faith, and showing that a convinced Christian need not be a reactionary. The "crime of December" reduced such men to silence, and their chance seems not yet to have come back. It is curious that Ozanam's published letters contain no allusion to the events of 1851-2. No doubt he was at that time a dying man; but his mind was as vigorous as ever, and he was able to write at length on many subjects. We should like to know if there is really a gap in his correspondence from October, 1851, till February, 1852. However, this does not fall within the compass of the present book, which only contains the letters to 1841. Mr. Coates promises to continue his work. If he does so, we hope he may take an opportunity of first studying the English language, and generally acquire a little information about his subject beyond the covers of the book he is operating on.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

- The Old Order Changes.* By W. H. Mallock. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)
That Other Person. By Mrs. Alfred W. Hunt. 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)
A Northern Lily. By Joanna Harrison. 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)
A Shaved Life. By Richard Ashe King. 3 vols. (Ward & Downey.)
The Survivors. By Henry Cresswell. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)
The Touchstone of Peril: a Tale of the Indian Mutiny. By Dudley Hardress Thomas. 2 vols. (Fisher Unwin.)

A Step Aside. By Charlotte Dunning. (Boston, U.S., Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)
Who is Guilty? By Philip Woolf, M.D. (Maxwell.)

WHEN 'A Romance of the Nineteenth Century' appeared five years ago, Mr. Mallock's critics generally recommended him never to try that kind of writing again. He has borne the warning in mind, and has determined to take it and make the warners repent their advice. Certainly if anything could make one regret 'A Romance of the Nineteenth Century' it would be 'The Old Order Changes.' It is a complete contrast to its forerunner in being absolutely decent. But unfortunately with decency there has come a dullness almost as absolute, except in a couple of episodes of which more presently. The hero, Carew by name, is of the same breed as the lover of Cynthia Walters, but, let it be cheerfully admitted, a much healthier and manlier specimen of it. He too is in trouble about his soul, theologically, politically, and otherwise, but less morbidly than Ralph Vernon; and he betrays his want of backbone chiefly in hovering between two young women, Miss Consuelo Burton (Mr. Mallock for some reason or other constantly repeats the "Miss" in a most irritating fashion) and Violet Capel, a fair American. It cannot be said that there is much plot in the book, except the series of not very closely connected situations which leads to his decision. This decision is a sensible one, and most sensibly permits him to enjoy a large legacy which has been left him on certain conditions. To this point from its beginning in the hills near Nice the story meanders, expanding now and then into large shallow lakes of Mr. Mallock's favourite discussions, and hardly more than once deepening and contracting into a good straightforward narrative rush. This last occurs in a description—very faithfully and spiritedly done—of the St. James's Street and Piccadilly riots of a few months ago. This is one of the two good things in the book. The other is what we may take the liberty of calling the Foreman-bait. A prominent character of the book, the Socialist Foreman—whom Mr. Mallock has described so minutely, and on the whole so accurately, that he perhaps need not have written "This is a horse" quite so distinctly in the name itself—is invited to one of the author's favourite "symposia" and there induced to expound his creed. He has it all his own way till a stronger than he appears in the shape of an all-accomplished Roman Catholic priest, Frederic Stanley, who has translated 'Das Kapital,' has been asked to revise the proofs of a work by the great statistician Mr. "Griffen," and is a kind of Sidonia, Admirable Crichton, and St. Augustine in one. This conversation is in a style which Mr. Mallock has well proved, and it is worth reading, though, especially when one looks back to 'The New Republic,' the falling off in verbal brilliancy is marked and deplorable. In point of personality there is, perhaps, with the exception of the Foreman passages, not so very much to object to in the present volumes. There is, indeed, a certain Mr. Japhet Snapper of whom hard words are used, but he is introduced only at second or third hand, and cannot be called a character of the book.

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Lord Aiden, one of the interlocutors at the "symposium," is recognizable enough, but apparently Mr. Mallock intends this portrait to be flattering. A certain Mr. Geoffrey Inigo—a tuft-hunting *parvenu*—is the kind of person who is often declared to be "evidently So-and-so," but who is really a fair type not more than fairly individualized. Indeed, there is not much fault to be found with the characters, except, perhaps, with the heroine, "Miss Consuelo Burton." The fatal defects of the book are its lack of action and event, the comparative dullness of the conversation even where it is meant to be lively, and above all the saturation of the whole with disquisitions on religion, politics, and political economy. One of its latest chapters is an actual sermon of more than thirty pages on Transubstantiation, Christian Socialism, and the duties of an aristocracy by the accomplished Father Stanley; and if that gifted being is not elsewhere allowed his head quite to this extent, he, or somebody like him, thrusts it in not much less demonstratively at every turn, or most of the turns of the book. The despondent Carew (who is miserable because twenty of his sixty-four quarters are blank) somewhere says that he and his "belong to a world where all is dead or dying." We really do not wonder at it if the common talk and thought of the said world be anything like the talk and thought of this book. They must be dying of boredom.

"That other person" is a most estimable lady who has but one fault, that of having surrendered her affections, without the sanctions of Church and State, to Mr. Godfrey Daylesford, a virtuous man who has no scruples in living with her for years, and then, instead of making what reparation is possible, casting her off for a younger beauty. The latter does not dispense with marriage, but, as her husband says with some justice, profanes it by marrying him when her love is given to a much worthier object, a schoolmaster whose means seem insufficient for Miss Josephine Treherne. Mr. Daylesford has the enjoyment of an excellent income and a fine castle, but is only the younger son of his mother. There is a doubt about the date of that mother's marriage which prevents the elder son from taking the estate and the accompanying earldom. Godfrey has honour enough rather to forego his claim than to cast a slur on his mother's memory or gain an advantage at the expense of his brother. In fact, in many respects he is a gentleman, though a somewhat indifferent specimen of a hero. When Hester leaves his house her letter begging him to advertise in the *Times* if he wants her back of course miscarries, and she is only discovered in the fever ward of an hospital when Godfrey is on the point of marriage with "Zeph" Treherne. The characters of the old antiquary and his wife, of Dr. and Mrs. Simonds, of Mrs. Scatchett, and other minor figures, are good. The gradual development of Polly's character, and the improvement of Zeph by the sorrows which might have marred her better nature, are interesting studies. Hester is too good to be true, certainly on a much higher moral level than all the other women, which is a questionable piece of teaching, though, no doubt, much excellence is occasionally con-

sistent with the one error which meets with no pardon from society.

The story of Elsie Ross is one of the most touching things we have lately read, and, like all writers who have the gift of true pathos, Miss Harrison has the keenest appreciation of humour. A "Lily among Thorns" is the second and more appropriate title of the book, for first in her Northern home with her intensely "dour" and proud but loving father, and afterwards in England among worldly and other-worldly matrons, maids, and men, Elsie's ingenuous purity contrasts with all who surround her. Not that there is an unmitigated bad character in the whole book. Nor, if we except some hoidenish girls, is there a really vulgar one, which is another blessing. A third matter the author may be thanked for is, that she knows England and Scotland, East and West, and avails herself of her knowledge to keep her local colour right. And her men and women talk exactly as people do talk, and in their talk reveal the great variety of their characters.

Under the name of "Basil" Mr. King is favourably known to the novel-reading public, who found in 'Love the Debt' and 'The Wearin' o' the Green' many of the constituent qualities of an entertaining writer of romance. 'A Shadowed Life' is a tale of incident and plot, with a violent death, and a long concealment, and a knowledge of crime constantly sapping the peace of an innocent man. The reader will be fairly engrossed by the creation and development of the mystery thus indicated; but he will not find so much skilful delineation of character as was included in Mr. King's last published story. Mark Wynn, the hero whose life is shadowed by another man's fault, stands out boldly enough, and so do Mrs. Clegg and her idiot husband, and honest Reuben Wynn, a broken-down brother of Mark's father, who has relapsed into the homely ways and broad West Riding dialect of his youth. In fact, the passages that take us to the lowest levels of life on the banks of the Brabble constitute the most attractive chapters of 'A Shadowed Life.'

Mr. Cresswell's new novel is written with a certain spirit and more than ordinary lightness of touch. But the spirit is anything but kindly, and the very lightness of touch betrays a humour that is nothing if not cynical. Somewhat less of this quality and somewhat more of Ansteyism (if one may coin such a word) would have been agreeable in what is, after all, an amusing comedy of modern life. Of course the philosophical doctrine that assumes "the survival of the fittest" is irreverently scoffed at, and the fittest are deliberately presented in such a light that few would care to survive along with them. Our natural distaste for them is, moreover, increased by the enforced conviction that in the friends and acquaintances about us there is a latent, but pretty steady tendency towards the very defects that are here insisted on and caricatured. It is not possible to be blind to the fact that arrested development of the moral and religious temperament to the profit of the instinct of personal success and safety is likely to produce such characters. This, however, is by the way. Mr. Cresswell has evidently made a study of

selfishness "in all its branches." The result is some half dozen or so of more or less unpleasantly entertaining exemplars of the vice. There are good situations, too, and striking episodes; but few of them clamour to be taken seriously. The relations between the Rev. Robert Scarrow and the banker Flamman—humbugs both, and weary of the trade—though whimsical enough, have too strong a suspicion of weirdness not to be out of keeping with the sentiment of the book, and besides are rather clumsily handled. Amongst the vanishings and disappearances of the "unfit" we regret those of the nephew with an abortive genius for mechanics and of the little "coach" whose comparative disinterestedness is one of the few engaging features of the book. Cynicism is very well in its way, but a little of it goes far.

The local colouring of Mr. Thomas's romance is, on the whole, true enough to make it probable that the author is an Anglo-Indian. On the other hand, there are certain passages and words which inspire doubts on the subject. Mr. Thomas asserts that from the top of the hill above Landour and Mussoorie you can on a clear day see "the gleaming towers" of Delhi. Of this we are somewhat sceptical. Mr. Thomas writes repeatedly of the year before the Mutiny as being 1857, whereas 1857 was the year in which the Mutiny took place. The author treats his readers to a good many Hindustani words. Of these it may be remarked that *Shabash*, not "Sabash," is the Hindustani for "bravo." Again, he renders "meat" by "ghost"; but these may be slips of the printer. The collector of a certain station is represented as establishing a model farm and being very proud of a milch buffalo. Anglo-Indians certainly do not consider buffalo milk as a dainty. We learn for the first time that Hindoos do not care for mutton. The Kahars who carry *palkies* are often rewarded after a long journey with a sheep, and they are Hindoos and of the same caste as the body-servant or bearer. The carelessness of the author in other matters is conspicuous. Speaking of his dead parents, an ex-zemindar is made to say, "They lay there by the side of the lake"; and a little further on, in reference to a money-lender, Mr. Thomas confounds creditors with debtors. Still, in spite of the errors by which his book is disfigured, the author has entered into the feelings of the natives towards their rulers, and described with great spirit the outbreak of the Mutiny at a typical up-country station. His sketches of character, though occasionally caricatures, are clever, and altogether 'The Touchstone of Peril' is both amusing and exciting.

'A Step Aside' tells the story of a French artist who went to New York, hoping to live by his profession, but who was obliged to take to teaching, and to suffer his only daughter to earn a livelihood in the same manner. His troubles and the gentleness of his nature are described with much genuine feeling, and when he drops out of the story the reader is never quite compensated for his loss. Pauline Valrey, however, is a sweet and natural character who commands sympathy throughout. She has a couple of lovers, one young and one middle-aged, belonging to two recognized American types,

who compete for her to the end of the volume. Miss Dunning does not attempt to excite her readers, but she both interests them and touches their hearts. 'A Step Aside' is likely to please any one who will be content with a story strung on so slender a thread.

Dr. Woolf has ingeniously strung together a number of more or less dramatic scenes, each full of curious detail, but lacking somewhat, when combined, in the useful qualities of proportion, illusion, and sobriety. In return for his entertainment the author requires his readers to lend him not only their ears, but their judgments, and the demand is, perhaps, too exacting. A murder (to be more accurate than this would be to divulge Dr. Woolf's plot) is committed under very remarkable circumstances, several people are suspected, several more are on right or wrong tracks as professional or amateur detectives, and several more than transpontine villains are run to earth at last. The plot is wild, and the working out is still more wild; but if the object of the narrative is to amuse it will not fail of success.

THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

What is the Church? or, Plain Instruction about the Church, especially in England; her Doctrine, her Discipline, her Offices. By R. J. Woodhouse, M.A. (Field & Tuer).—In this neatly printed little work Mr. Woodhouse has condensed much information. It is intended to help the pupil teachers of our national schools and other adults whom it may be useful to confirm in attachment to the Church of England. The statements cannot always be relied on as accurate, especially those bearing on the presumed continuity of the English Church. Thus, it is said in reply to the question, What was the English Reformation? "It was in reality the Catholic Restoration." "The Anglican Reformation was wrought by the Church herself in convocation met; it was the Church reforming from within." In answer to, When did Dissent first begin to show itself? we find this, "In 1570, when the Romanists broke away from their communion with the Church of England." Again, "The Church of England is the Church to which all Englishmen belonged from the time that the English first became Christian (597 A.D.) till the reign of Elizabeth (1569 A.D.), when, for the first time, a few Romanists began to separate themselves from it." On p. 13 we are told that St. Patrick was sent forth by the British Church, which is opposed to fact. Notwithstanding the author's devotion to his own Church, the few references he makes to dissenters might have been of a more generous character.

Die Quellen der sogenannten Apostolischen Kirchenordnung, nebst einer Untersuchung ueber den Ursprung des Lectorats und der anderen niederen Weihen. Von Adolf Harnack. (Williams & Norgate).—This treatise forms the fifth *Heft* of the second volume of a series in progress called "Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte Altchristlichen Literatur," conducted by Von Gebhardt and Harnack. It is a continuation of researches begun in Harnack's edition of the 'Teaching of the Twelve Apostles,' pp. 193-241, where he found that the redactor of the 'Apostolical Church Order' used five documents, among which were two called A and B, pre-Catholic ecclesiastical essays concerning the jurisdiction of churches. These the professor examines in the work before us, appending an investigation of the office of lector or reader and other lower ones. It need scarcely be said that the discussion of these matters is conducted with ability, ingenuity, and minuteness of detail. One favourite opinion

comes forth again with all prominence, viz., that the bishop was an administrator, not a teacher; and that he and the college of presbyters were not independent of or superior the one to the other, though the latter had some control over the former. The essay on the reader or lector contains more important matter than its predecessor, and deserves the attention of all who are interested in the question of early church organization. Notwithstanding the persistence and confidence with which this new view of the early episcopal office is urged, it is liable to doubt. Ably maintained though it be, the argument is not conclusive; nor is the organization of the early churches entirely cleared up by the discussions of Harnack. The subject, indeed, hardly admits of a satisfactory elucidation, because one fixed constitution did not belong to the churches generally till toward the end of the second century. Students of early church history may read with interest and profit the meritorious and original investigations of the Giessen professor; but they will pause before adopting some of his peculiar views, thinking them neither so important nor certain as their author believes.

Catalogus Missalium Ritus Latini: ab Anno M.CCCC.LXXV. Impressorum. Collegit W. H. Iacobus Weale. (Quaritch).—Mr. Weale's book is a useful contribution to the literature of rituals and service books. The author tells us, in a short Latin preface, that for many years past he has given his attention to liturgical studies. He now claims to have supplied a catalogue of all the diocesan missals of the Western Church and of the regular orders which have been printed since the year 1475 to the present century. It is not probable that there are no omissions, but we believe that they are few and far between. Mr. Weale has also given the size of every edition, the number of the leaves, the name of the printer, the place and year of publication, the public libraries in which copies may be seen, and the names of writers by whom they have been mentioned and described. With regard to this last detail the statement must be received with exceptions; nor would it be possible to mention all writers who may have referred to or spoken of every edition. The labour of preparing this catalogue must have been great and to most people wearisome in the extreme; we have said that it will be useful, yet scarcely think that the time and trouble will be repaid which must have been expended on it.

Wilhelm Vatke's Historisch-Kritische Einleitung in das Alte Testament. Nach Vorlesungen herausgegeben von Dr. H. G. S. Preiss, u.s.w. (Bonn, Strauss).—These lectures of Prof. Vatke are posthumous, the author having died in 1882. He was capable of good work, but was never promoted to a position of influence or importance, and was somewhat soured by the reception given to his first book, 'Die Biblische Theologie Wissenschaftlich Dargestellt,' the first volume of which was published in 1835. After that he shrank from publicity. His standpoint, which is thoroughly rationalistic, is well known. It cannot be said that there is much originality now in the views advanced in the volume before us, though Vatke is thought to have been among the foremost to promote the study of the Old Testament. Still he is suggestive, thoroughly honest and candid, fully alive to each aspect of the subject, and competent to handle it. The book may be recommended as a convenient and useful compendium of processes and results connected with the critical study of the Old Testament up to the present. The student cannot find a more important text-book except Schrader's 'De Wette,' which it supplements, criticizes, and occasionally corrects. After some introductory matter, the first part treats of the spirit and historical standpoint of Israel; the language of the Old Testament; the writing of the Hebrews; their literature; history of the canon and of the text; history of interpretation, including the various

translations; the Jewish grammarians, lexicographers, and commentators; a comparison of other Semitic dialects; and an explanation of Hebrew from its own resources. This is followed in the second part by an examination of the separate books, including the apocryphal ones, which are described very briefly. It will be seen from this outline that the work gives a complete survey of the field to which the Germans have been accustomed to give the name "introduction." A good scholar and fair critic guides the reader over the ground. The Pentateuch is discussed more fully than any other portion, and in it the author's tendency to bring down the books to a late period is at once perceptible. This tendency, which has become popular of late, runs throughout most of the lectures. As early as 1835 Vatke had advanced the idea that the Elohistic document was not written before the captivity. Making it later than the Jehovist, he assigns it to a priestly writer who wished to introduce and carry out a thorough reform in a sacerdotal sense. Thus Vatke and Graf simultaneously announced a belief which has gained currency in the present day through the writings of Wellhausen, Kuenen, and others. That the Elohistic should be put on the same level with the forger of the Isidorian decretals is a curious phenomenon. In many particulars, some of them important, English readers will dissent from Vatke's views. According to him no Psalm can be dated before the eighth century; and only a certain number are of a pre-exile time. David's authorship is spoken of doubtfully. The early date of Solomon's Song is also combated. In like manner Proverbs is assigned to the fifth and fourth centuries before Christ. Among German scholars it is usual to ignore English books on the Bible, and Vatke is no exception to the rule. The references in the volume show no acquaintance with English works, and are not always correct. Such references should be largely added to and verified—a thing which it is probable Dr. Preiss could not do.

Der Waldensische Ursprung des Codex Teplensis und der Vorlutherischen Deutschen Bibeltexte gegen die Angriffe von Dr. Franz Jostes Vertheidigt. Von Dr. Herman Haupt. (Würzburg, Stahel).—We noticed a former pamphlet of Dr. Haupt's in the *Athenæum*, August 1st, 1885, and gave, we believe, sufficient reasons for suspending our judgment till more conclusive evidence on the origin of the Tepl version of the "German Vulgate" was forthcoming. Dr. Jostes, who has made a reputation for himself as a careful and painstaking editor by his edition of the Middle Low German sermons of Johann Veghe, one of the Brothers of the Common Life, ventured to criticize in somewhat playful fashion Dr. Haupt's first pamphlet. His criticism has drawn forth a reply from Dr. Haupt, who, after accusing Dr. Jostes of all manner of evil intents, concludes with the remark "dass Jostes zu einem guten Theile jener Ausfälle nicht sowohl durch wissenschaftliche Gesichtspunkte, als durch die kindliche Freude, seinen Freunden die Karikatur eines in den Elementen der Kirchengeschichte völlig Unbewanderten zu zeichnen, bestimmt worden ist." Dr. Haupt's pamphlet contains some interesting facts with regard to the Waldenses in Germany, but we find nothing in it which would cause us to alter our former judgment, namely, that far greater weight of evidence and far more scientific investigation are needful before the non-sacred scholar will accept Dr. Haupt's hypothesis that the pre-Lutheran German Bible, as contained in the Codex Teplensis, is due to Waldensian heretics. The question requires a careful investigation of the types of Vulgate manuscript current in different parts of Europe in the fourteenth century. That investigation Dr. Haupt cannot be said to have in any way attempted. His pamphlet is controversial rather than scientific. —Dr. Jostes has recently replied to the above pamphlet in a tract entitled *Die Tepler*

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Bibelübersetzung, eine zweite Kritik (Münster, Schöningh). He fully maintains his position, namely, that Dr. Haupt has deduced nothing specifically Waldensian either in the contents of the Codex Teplensis or in the character of its Bible translation. He promises within a reasonable time a history of the German Bibles of the Middle Ages. We have frequently emphasized the importance of a really scholarly work of this kind, and trust that the author will take due notice of the three interesting Bible MSS. in the British Museum.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

We have received from Messrs. Bentley & Son an *Introduction to a History of the Factory System*, by Mr. R. Whately Cooke Taylor. The author has evidently taken great pains with his book, which forms a sort of general history of manufactures from the earliest times up to the invention of the power loom. Our author's father, Dr. Cooke Taylor, was himself a writer on similar subjects, and the son's experience as a factory inspector, to which modesty or else official rule has prevented his making reference, has, as well as early training, fitted him for such investigations. There is nothing new or striking in Mr. Cooke Taylor's book, but it is sound and readable, and we hope that he will complete it by a view of the modern factory system as he knows it in our times.

THE reader who takes up Mr. H. P. Wells's *The American Salmon Fisherman* (Sampson Low & Co.), and is not repelled by sundry Americanisms and such metaphors as "seeing how near the ragged edge of defeat can be approached without toppling over its brink," will find in small compass an excellent manual of salmon fishing. It is full of sound sense and good advice, although here and there it must, of course, be corrected to our meridian. Thus, the single-handed salmon rod which Mr. Wells recommends, of from ten feet six inches to eleven feet in length, would seem a toy to our salmon anglers. Nor would a fifteen-foot double-handed rod commend itself to them, although rods of this length made with a central steel core are of great strength, pliancy, and durability. A plain, solid greenheart of sixteen feet at the least, with no fluted handle or German silver or new-fashioned ornaments such as might be seen in the American annex of the International Fisheries Exhibition, is the rod to an Englishman's mind. Mr. Wells seems to think of the distance to be cast rather than the strength and solidity required in fighting a salmon in rough water, but this is a kind of angling *hysteron proteron*. However, we agree in his preference of ferrules to splices. While touching on the salmon rod it is worth while pointing out that Mr. Wells's direction "Store your rod in a perpendicular or horizontal position" is scarcely definite enough. In fact, if it be laid aside for the winter in a perpendicular position it will almost certainly warp; it should be placed on a shelf, not on two pegs, but so as to be supported throughout in a horizontal position, and then there is no temptation to warping. The map, with its accompanying list of salmon rivers in Canada, will prove a great assistance both to the fisherman and the ichthyologist. Mr. Wells's advice on eyed hooks and his list of standard salmon flies are worthy of praise, and the questions which he recommends to be asked before hiring a salmon river will save much trouble if used for Scotch and Norwegian streams. A receipt for a fly ointment is given which sounds sufficiently nasty to repel the winged pests of any country. In short, he must be an accomplished angler who will not receive any new "notions" from perusing this unpretending little book with its carefully drawn diagrams.

So far as style is concerned, Mr. Baring-Gould's volume of the "Story of the Nations"

series, *Germany* (Fisher Unwin), may be regarded as a decided success. There is not a dull page in the book; and while the expression is for the most part within the comprehension of very young readers, it is free from the affected childlikeness of tone which is the commonest fault of juvenile books of history. Unfortunately it cannot be added that the work is as accurate as it is interesting. The reader who gains his first notions of early German history from Mr. Baring-Gould's opening chapters will have a great deal to unlearn. The first chapter relates to the invasion of Italy by the Cimbric and Teutonic. The author regards the former as Celts, repeating once more the often refuted blunder that the names Cimbri and Cymry are identical. He goes on to say that the Cimbri and Teutones are the ancestors respectively of the French-speaking and the German-speaking inhabitants of Switzerland. In the second chapter it is said that the name Germans means "spear-men"—a conjecture which would have been rational enough a hundred years ago, but which has long been known to be philologically impossible. After this it is a matter of course that the name of Arminius always appears as "Hermann." What Mr. Baring-Gould means by saying that the Cheruscan hero "was remembered by our own Anglo-Saxon ancestors after they had removed to the British Isles" it is hard to imagine. If "our Anglo-Saxon ancestors" had any traditions of Arminius, they have left no record of them; but perhaps Mr. Baring-Gould fancies that cormen in Anglo-Saxon compound words is a corruption of "Hermann." In the later periods of the history the author is more at home; but his account of the causes of the Reformation is a ludicrous caricature, quite as far from the truth as the current commonplaces of ultra-Protestant writers. The chapter on German literature from Lessing is not bad considering its narrow limits of space, but surely Goethe and Schiller are oddly characterized by the remark that "the one stood for the tyranny of the intellect and the other for the loveliness of the affections"; and there is no great felicity in the statement that "Jean Paul Richter soared to the mysterious heights of transcendentalism." The story is brought down to the date of the proclamation of the new German empire in 1871. The volume contains more than a hundred illustrations, chiefly borrowed from German books. They are well chosen as to their subjects, and appear to have been originally well drawn, though in many cases they are badly reproduced.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER have sent us two more volumes of their very pretty pocket edition of Thackeray's novels. These contain *The Newcomes*.—The Religious Tract Society has sent us a new edition of Mr. Demaus's excellent book *William Tyndale, a Biography*, edited by Mr. R. Lovett.—Messrs. George Bell & Sons have collected and published in a volume of convenient size *An Essay on the Improvement of Time, and other Pieces*, by the late John Foster, the well-known essayist.—Messrs. Macmillan have issued a new edition of the *Studies in Ancient History* of the late Mr. J. F. McLennan, revised by his brother.

SEVERAL works of reference on our table; among them, Poor's *Manual of Railroads*, a book of standard reputation, brimful of statistics regarding the railways of the United States; and the first issue of a companion volume, Poor's *Directory of Railway Officials and Railway Directors*. Both of these valuable volumes are sent to us by Mr. Effingham Wilson.—Messrs. Allen & Co. have brought out the *Army and Navy Calendar*, a useful compendium edited by Mr. J. Hazard; and Mr. Hayter's *Victorian Year-Book* has reached us from Melbourne.

MR. MACKESON has sent us *The Church Congress Handbook* (Wakefield, Milnes), containing the usual topographical and biographical sketches

and other useful information. A plan of Wakefield would have been a desirable addition to the handbook.

WE have on our table *Public Opinion and Lord Beaconsfield, 1875-80*, 2 vols., by G. C. Thompson (Macmillan).—*India before and after the Mutiny*, by an Indian Student (The Author).—*Australia; or, England in the South*, by G. Sutherland (Seeley).—*Our Island Continent*, by Dr. J. E. Taylor (S.P.C.K.).—*Holiday Notes in East Anglia* (Stratford, Perry).—*The Discontent of Ireland*, by A. Conder (Allen & Co.).—*The Railways and the Republic*, by J. F. Hudson (Low).—*On Land Concentration and Irresponsibility of Political Power* (Kegan Paul).—*Party and Patriotism*, by S. E. Williams (Sonnenschein).—*The Social Problem in its Economic, Moral, and Political Aspects*, by W. Graham (Kegan Paul).—*The Ethics of Aristotle*, by Rev. I. G. Smith (S.P.C.K.).—*Where are We, and Whither Tending?* by the Rev. M. Harvey (Trübner).—*Birth and Death as a Change of Form of Perception*, by Baron Hellenbach, translated by "V." (Psychological Press).—*The Scottish Geographical Magazine*, Vol. I, edited by H. A. Webster and A. S. White (Edinburgh, Constable).—*Latin Prose Exercises based upon Caesar's Gallic War*, edited by C. Bryans (Macmillan).—*English Coins and Tokens*, by L. Jewitt and B. V. Head (Sonnenschein).—*Home-Nursing*, by R. A. Neuman (Chambers).—*What is Consumption?* by G. W. Hambleton (Churchill).—*The A B C London and Suburban Church and Chapel Directory for 1886* (Banks & Son).—*The Valiant Woman*, by M. Landriot, translated by Alice W. Chetwode (Dublin, Gill).—*Life of Margaret Clitherow*, by L. S. Oliver (Burns & Oates).—*An Irish Midsummer Night's Dream*, by J. Bickerdyke (Sonnenschein).—*The Tents of Kedar*, by the Author of 'The Valley of Baca' (S.P.C.K.).—*Link by Link*, by C. Courteney (Bevington).—*Hamlet's Note-Book*, by W. D. O'Connor (Boston, U.S., Houghton).—*Poetry as a Representative Art*, by G. L. Raymond (Putnam).—*Verses of Country and Town*, by R. Lingston (Griffith & Farran).—*The Beauteous Terrorist, and other Poems*, by a Wanderer (Melbourne, Robertson).—*Fables*, by J. H. Aveling (Longmans).—*In the Watches of the Night*, Poems, Vols. XI. and XII., by Mrs. Horace Dobell (Remington).—*Creation*, by H. Goodwin (Cassell).—*The Divinity of our Lord*, by W. Alexander, D.D. (Cassell).—*Advent Sermons, 1885*, by R. W. Church (Macmillan).—*Laws of Life after the Mind of Christ*, Second Series, by J. H. Thom (Kegan Paul).—*The Sacred Books of the East*, Vol. XXVI., edited by F. Max Müller: *The Satapatha-Brāhmana*, Part II., Books III. and IV., translated by J. Eggeling (Frowde).—*Ousāma Ibn Mounkidh*, Part I., by H. Derenbourg (Paris, Leroux).—*Kaiser Akbar*, Vol. I., by F. A. von Noer (Leyden, Brill).—*Précis d'Histoire de l'Art*, by C. Bayet (Paris, Quantin).—*Histoire des Femmes Ecrivains de la France*, by H. Carton (Paris, Dupret).—*Les Procès-Verbal de la Vie*, by M. Maurel-Dupeyré (Paris, Quantin).—*Nouvelle Méthode de Cryptographie*, by A. Chéris (Paris, Librairie Universelle).—*Zoroaster, sein Name und seine Zeit*, by D. P. Cassel (Williams & Norgate).—*Ur Dagens Krönika Tidastafel*, by A. Ahnfelt (Stockholm, Suneson).—*and Die Inschrift von Killeen Cormac und der Ursprung der Sprache*, by Dr. E. Rethwisch (Norden, Fischer).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Armour's (J. M.) *Atonement and Law*, 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Brenan's (Rev. A. H.) *Allured to Brighter Worlds*, 2/6 cl.
Caraffa's (Father V.) *The School of Divine Love, or Elevation of the Soul to God*, 18mo. 2/6 cl.
Cox's (Rev. S.) *The Bird's Nest and other Sermons*, 6/ cl.
Evans's (H. H.) *St. Paul the Author of the Last Twelve Verses of the Second Gospel*, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Fraser's (Rev. J.) *Scottish Sermons on the Old Lines*, 8vo. 7/6
Heaphy's (T.) *The Likeness of Christ*, 4to. 6/ cl.
Marvin's (W.) *Authorship of the Four Gospels*, 8vo. 3/6

Mateer's (Rev. S.) The Gospel in South India, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Mohr's (P.) The Holy Child, imp. 8vo. 3/ cl.
 Oliver's (A.) In Defence of the Faith, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
 Order of the Administration of the Holy Communion and the Form of Solemnization of Matrimony, roy. 8vo. 10/6
 Pennington's (Rev. Canon) Preludes to the Reformation, 2/6
 Talmage's (T. de Witt) Marriage and Home Life, cr. 8vo. 2/6

Poetry and the Drama.

Aytoun's (W. E.) Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
 Read's (T. B.) The Closing Scene, a Poem, imp. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
 Schwartz's (J. M. W.) Nivalis, a Tragedy, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Music.

Barrett's (W. A.) English Glee and Part-Songs, an Inquiry into their Historical Development, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

History and Biography.

Burrows's (M.) The Family of Brocas, Hereditary Masters of the Royal Buckhounds, roy. 8vo. 42/ cl.
 Christian (Sir R.), The Life of, edited by his Sons, Vol. 2, 8vo. 16/ cl.
 Doyle's (Sir F. H.) Reminiscences and Opinions of 1813-1885, 8vo. 16/ cl.
 Lincoln (A.), Reminiscences of, by Distinguished Men of his Time, by A. T. Rice, 8vo. 21/ cl.
 Mazarin, by G. Masson, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Napier's (Major-Gen.) History of the War in the Peninsula, Vol. 6, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. (Cavendish Edition.)
 Walpole's (S.) A History of England, Vols. 4 and 5, 38/ cl.

Geography and Travel.

Baileyley's (M. J. B.) Thorough Guide to Scotland, Part 3, 12mo. 4/ cl.
 Wells's (J. W.) Exploring and Travelling 3,000 Miles through Brazil, 2 vols. 32/ cl.

Philology.

Aristophanes, Plutus, translated from Text of H. A. Holden, with Notes by W. C. Green, cr. 8vo. 2/ swd.
 Chamberlain's (H.) A Romanized Japanese Reader, 12mo. 6/ French Poetry for Schools, edited by J. Boileau, 18mo. 3/ cl.
 Gautier's (Théophile) Scenes of Travel, selected and edited by G. Saintsbury, 12mo. 2/ cl.
 Holden's (F. T.) Triperita, 12mo. 3/ cl.
 Niebuhr's Stories of Greek Heroes, arranged as a First Reading Book, with Notes by A. R. Lechner, 18mo. 2/ cl.
 Ritchie's (F.) English Grammar and Analyses, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
 Terenti (P.) Adelphi, with Notes, &c., by Rev. A. Sloman, 3/

Science.

Atkinson's (W. N. and J. B.) Explosions in Coal-Mines, 7/6
 Clerk's (D.) The Gas Engine, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
 Gill's School Series: The Oxford and Cambridge Algebra, 3/ Heroes of Science: Physiologists, by W. Garnett, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.
 Hudson (C. T.) and Gosse's (P. H.) The Rotifera, or Wheel-Animals, 2nd ed., 4to. 6/ swd.
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DR. THOMPSON.

In William Hepworth Thompson, Trinity loses a great scholar and an impressive personality. Loving the college not less than Whewell had done, Thompson was in more complete sympathy with the society, had a better knowledge of the business of "the house," and, having perhaps greater opportunities, was enabled to do more for the extension of its influence. These statements may possibly surprise those who have known Trinity only in recent years, when failing health obliged the Master to absent himself from social gatherings, and made attendance at meetings irksome to him. But, regarded as a whole, the twenty years of his mastership have been years of activity and progress. The statutes have been revised, the staff has been increased, the teaching has been widened and thrown open, the fabric has been enlarged. In the origination and execution of these measures Thompson took no inconsiderable part. In particular, the scheme of statutes framed in 1872—which, though for the time suspended by governmental interference, subsequently became the basis of legislation, not for Trinity only, but for all the colleges—was in a great degree his work. More than once, when the reformers, oppressed by the difficulties of their task, were beginning to despair, a word from the Master gave the required impulse and started a new effort. In 1877-78 he plainly felt the weekly statute meeting a tax upon his strength; but he took his share in discussion, and there were few questions, and those comparatively unimportant, which did not find him in harmony with the majority.

Disliking the routine of ordinary business, he nevertheless rose to great occasions. He was fearless in the performance of his duty, and never shrank from a responsibility. If he was frank in the expression of his opinions, he looked for an equal frankness in return. If he was critical of others, he was not less so of himself. His judgments of men and things were completely free from the academic vice of pedantry.

It would be difficult to speak too highly of his scholarship. He had read widely and deeply, yet his strength lay not so much in the amount of his reading, or in his command of it, as in his sure judgment and fine tact. His criticisms were appreciative and sympathetic, those of a lover of literature rather than of a grammarian. Accordingly in his writings he never goes out of his way to discuss grammatical principles, though, when the occasion arises, his notes upon such matters are lucid and masterly. Of classical usage his knowledge was singularly exact and comprehensive.

It is not, however, to be supposed that Thompson regarded the classics solely as literature. He had made a careful study of Greek philosophy in general, but he is best known as the foremost English representative of that revival of Platonic investigation which dates from Schleiermacher. How complete was his mastery of this subject appears in his brilliant and instructive commentaries upon the 'Phædrus' and the 'Gorgias'; and a paper upon the 'Sophist,' which for many years lay buried in the *Transactions* of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, affords even clearer evidence of his originality and grasp.

Upon the scholarship of Cambridge he has left an enduring mark. The Porsonian criticism of the beginning of the century, though excellent within its limits, was narrow in its scope, and its influence might have become positively mischievous had it not been for the learning and insight of Julius Charles Hare and Connop Thirlwall. Of these great scholars Thompson was the direct successor. When they left Cambridge, Thompson continued to pursue and to promote, within the walls of Trinity, that study of "matter" which was perhaps elsewhere unduly subordinated to the study of "style." At a later period, when competitive

examinations had almost extirpated the love of learning, it was Thompson's teaching which, rising above the demands of the Tripos, preserved the tradition of the older and healthier scholarship. The recent extensions of the classical course had his hearty approval.

Those who attended his professorial lectures have never forgotten the brilliant translation, the authoritative comment, the epigrammatic criticism, the scornful exposure of ignorance and pretension; and amongst his successors in "the lecture-room under the clock" there is at least one, the writer of these lines, who often recalls the stately figure entering from the adjoining rooms, and gratefully remembers the teaching which gave to the routine of classical study a new interest and a deeper meaning.

ARIEL.

Queen's College, Oxford.

As Dr. Neubauer has referred to an article of mine at the end of his interesting letter on the new readings of the Moabite inscription, I am induced to add a note or two to his remarks on "Dodah" or "Dodo" and "Ariel." In the article to which he refers I pointed out that David and Dodo are the masculine forms corresponding to the feminine name of the Carthaginian goddess whom the classical writers called Dido, "the beloved one," and confused with Elissa, the foundress of Carthage. I further showed that the Deity must once have been worshipped under the name of David or Dodo in parts of the territory of Judah and Israel. I had little idea that a verification of my opinion was all the while contained in the text of the Moabite Stone. I may add that *dadu*, the Assyrian equivalent of Dodo, is used in the sense of "a beloved child."

I cannot quite agree with Dr. Neubauer in considering "Arel," "Ariel," to denote a living being. The verb *אָרַל* is employed in the Old Testament in reference to lifeless objects as well as to living ones. In 2 Sam. xvii. 13 it is used of a city which all Israel, it is said, "will draw into the river, until there be not one small stone found there." Moreover, in Ezek. xlii. 15, 16, the "arel" signifies either the altar itself or a portion of the altar. Dr. Neubauer is doubtless right in his ingenious suggestion that the *אָרַל* of Isaiah xxxiii. 7 are the inhabitants of Jerusalem; but that is because the old name of the city was Ariel or Arel (Isaiah xxix. 1). I have long suspected that the town of Har-el in Southern Palestine, mentioned in the Karnak lists of Thothmes III., is the Jebusite city captured by David, and called simply Jebus in the Old Testament; at all events, the famous passage in Gen. xxii. 14 plainly points to Jerusalem, and, as Dr. Neubauer showed some years ago, properly reads, "In the mount of the Lord [for 'the mount of God,' Har-el] is Yireh."

We can now explain the hitherto unintelligible verse 2 Sam. xxiii. 20, where, according to the Authorized Version, Benaiah slew two lion-like (!) men of Moab. Dr. Neubauer has made it clear that *אָרַל* and *אָרַל* are variant readings, so that the words "and slew a lion," which interrupt the context, must be a marginal gloss which has crept into the text. Omitting it, we have a perfectly plain and intelligible account: "And Benaiah, the son of Jehoiada, the son of a valiant man, of Kabzeel, who had done many acts, he smote the two *arels* [or altars] of Moab; now he had descended into the midst of Beer in the time of snow." Beer, or "the Beer," was a frontier town of Moab according to Numbers xxi. 16-18, and is probably to be identified with the Beer Elim of Isaiah xv. 8. Under cover of a snowstorm Benaiah made his way into the midst of the Moabite fortress, and there overthrew the altars of the god of Moab, just as Mesha claims to have overthrown the altars of Yahveh and Dodah.

A. H. SAYCE

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LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM:
NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

SMALL justice can be done within our limits to the merits of the papers read at this meeting, which have been decidedly above the average. The illustrative stories introduced by Mr. Maunde Thompson, which made a dry subject entertaining, we necessarily omitted last week. As much may also be said both of Prof. Pollock's paper 'On Law Libraries,' and of Prof. Douglas's account of the 'Libraries of the Far East,' that is, of China and Japan. Prof. Dziatzko, of Göttingen, in his paper 'On Libraries and Librarianship in Germany' showed that the administration of these institutions was improving slowly, but surely. Reading-rooms are more general, and the loan of books to readers in their own homes is less difficult of attainment, while the hours of opening libraries are increased. This paper, written in German, was read off in English by the honorary secretary (Mr. E. C. Thomas) with an ease that made his performance quite a linguistic feat.

The reports of the council, treasurer, and auditors came on for discussion on Wednesday, the 29th, the second day. They stated that the roll of members numbered 566 (including 84 elected at Plymouth last year), 32 life members, and 31 honorary members. The imposition of an entrance fee of half a guinea at Plymouth had tended slightly to diminish the number of fresh applications for membership. The losses by death had been severe, including Mr. Bradshaw, of Cambridge; Dr. Small, of Edinburgh; Mr. Edward Edwards; Mr. Henry Stevens; Mr. J. T. Gibson Craig; and Mr. Cornelius Walford. The treasurer's account showed a gross income of 488l. 3s. 11d., an expenditure of 294l. 6s. 5d., and a balance of 193l. 17s. 6d. The reports were adopted by the meeting, but not until severe remarks had been made on the large amount of annual subscriptions still in arrear—remarks which the treasurer welcomed as an aid in collecting so small a subscription from members scattered all over the country.

The humblest librarian who visited the Museum last week, and saw the innumerable appliances employed for keeping that vast collection in perfectly accessible order, could not for a moment withhold his belief from Dr. Garnett's astounding statement that the Printed Book Department had in the eight years under review acquired 250,000 volumes (including books of music and volumes of newspapers), giving an average of 31,000 volumes a year. The cataloguing of this huge accumulation involved the writing of 316,324 titles, exclusive of music and Oriental books. The plan of printing the Catalogue now used in the Museum is fast reducing the number of that formidable array of volumes to which the Reading-Room student has been so long accustomed. The 148 volumes which have been already printed comprise 523 volumes of the manuscript catalogue.

Thursday morning was occupied with the reading of Mr. J. P. Briscoe's paper on 'Libraries for the Blind,' in which the different systems of embossed letters were duly set forth. The use of books for the blind in the free libraries is more extensive than is generally thought. A curious fact came out in the course of a short discussion, namely, that the poor blind are debarred from reading in the winter months by the benumbing effect of cold on their fingers.

Mr. W. May, of Birkenhead, in a paper on 'Classification in Free Public Libraries,' confined his observations chiefly to "classification on the shelves," or the arrangement of books in groups according to their subjects. Obviously arrangements of this kind must depend on the character of the books and the character of the readers who want to use the books. If a library, for example, contains for the most part "history" and "literature," with very little "science," it would be mere pedantry to subdivide the last-named small group into natural history, physics, chemistry, geology, &c. The classification of

any one science inadequately represented would be only misleading. The difficulty also of classifying "polygraphs" on the shelves is manifest. That can only be done in the catalogue, as no librarian would think of scattering the volumes of his Goethe, Voltaire, or Whewell in different parts of the library. The resulting impression left by a rather lively discussion was comprehensive, but vague, namely, that classification should be convenient and useful, uniform yet elastic.

Mr. H. R. Tedder then read a paper on 'The Classification of Shakespeareana,' a subject which had been suggested by a request from Prof. Spencer Baynes that he would furnish a select bibliography to that gentleman's forthcoming life of Shakespeare in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' It had been calculated that the mass of literature connected with the life and works of our great dramatist would amount to not fewer than 10,000 volumes in number. The writer then proposed an elaborate arrangement of the works by Shakespeare and the works on Shakespeare. In the latter division, he said, biography would be a very extensive class and should be divided into general and special works, such as those on the autograph, birthday, bones, crabtree, deer-stealing, arms and genealogy, name, occupation, birthplace, religion, &c. The scheme might include the titles of all the books, pamphlets, prints, and articles in reviews or elsewhere in any way connected with "the greatest name in all literature."

Mr. Zaehnsdorf's 'Practical Suggestions on Bookbinding' was welcomed by an audience necessarily much interested. The important paper read by Mr. Wright, of Plymouth, the previous day on the extension of the benefits of "municipal libraries" to "suburban districts" was brought to a practical issue on the last day of the meeting by the adoption of a resolution to the effect "That the use of free public libraries should be extended to residents beyond the rating area on payment by them of a subscription equivalent to the rate imposed by the Act."

The chairman announced that Mr. Borrajo's prize for the best essay 'On the Extension of the Free Libraries Act to Small Places' had been awarded to Mr. J. J. Ogle, of Nottingham. The election of council and officers was then completed, Prof. Robertson Smith being one of the new vice-presidents.

Taken altogether, the meeting was most successful. The papers were listened to with interest by a good audience every day. To wind up the meeting many of the members of the Association availed themselves of the holiday offered by a visit on Friday to Windsor Castle and Eton College. It was a day of brilliant sunshine, and the magnificence of the Castle with the beauty of the surrounding scenery was seen to great advantage. Mr. Holmes, the Queen's Librarian, with much courtesy and knowledge of the subject, displayed the treasures not only of the Royal Library, but of the picture gallery and other apartments in the Castle. The canon in residence, the Rev. Capel Cure, exhibited the library of the Dean and Chapter, and then conducted the librarians through St. George's Chapel, explaining the most interesting portions of the monumental history of the building. The day closed with a hasty run through Eton College library and the chapel, the Rev. Mr. Carter proving a friendly and genial guide.

REGINALD SCOT.

5, Oak Grove, Cricklewood, Oct. 2, 1886.

I SHALL be glad if you will allow me to give a fact or two concerning Reginald Scot upon which Dr. Nicholson does not appear to have had the luck to light.

He was "a survieor of Romneie marsh by the space of four years together"; and in the spring of 1583, by virtue of this surveying experience, he was selected by Sir Thomas Scot, his cousin, to repair with his proposals and esti-

mates and plans to the council sitting to consider the formation of Dover Harbour. Reginald was entrusted also with many of the details of this (then) large engineering work. This duty took him to Dover, "to consider of the earth which should serve to make the wals of the pent of Dover haven, and to search there such earth as would serve that turn, and might most conveniently and nearest hand be had"; he was to look where there was pasture for horses, too; and, reaching London, he and his companion, Reginald Smith ("clerke of Romneie marsh..... by the space of 30 years"), repaired to the house of Sir William Winter on Tower Hill, to see other engineering proposals, and urge those with which Scot was entrusted. When he presented his documents the court was at Richmond, and there he "attended on Maister Secretarie Walsingham on the mondaie and duesdaie before Easter daie 1583" (see Holinshed, 1587 ed., vol. ii. pp. 1539 *et seq.*).

JENNETT HUMPHREYS.

I QUITE agree with my reviewer that the issue of a reprint limited to 250 copies is not the readiest way of ensuring the recognition of Reg. Scot as an "English classic." My excuse must be *necessitas non habet leges*. Attempts to obtain subscribers in England, America, and India showed me that his readers would be select and too few. Hence, as a medical officer on half pay and married, I was unable to incur that loss which would certainly have ensued had the book been published in the ordinary way, and hence, as stated in my circular, "I, though opposed, as a rule, to limited issues, must restrict myself."

BR. NICHOLSON, M.D.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS AT VIENNA.

Vienna, Oct. 4, 1886.

IN continuation of my account of the Oriental Congress, the first notice of which appeared last week, I may complete my record of the proceedings of the Aryan section, which held meetings once on each day. The proceedings of the first day have been already summarized. The next sitting was opened by an exceedingly valuable paper from Dr. Hoernle, of Calcutta, on an ancient MS. in the so-called Gāthā dialect, some leaves of which he exhibited, discovered a few years ago in the Panjab. The writing of the MS., which can hardly be later than 1000 A.D., is an archaic form of the Sāradā character. Still more interest was excited by Dr. Hoernle's exposition of the contents of the book, which set forth one of the ancient Hindu systems of arithmetic, and contain many technicalities, *inter alia* the use of the sign + for minus (not plus), quite unknown in the literature or tradition of the science as at present ascertained. After papers from Profs. Lignana and Hunfalvy, and a short communication from Capt. R. C. Temple on his important work based on Fallon's Hindustani proverbs, the sitting closed. The next sitting (September 29th) was chiefly occupied with papers on subjects connected with Jainism, the most important being from Prof. Jacobi, of Kiel. Prof. Leumann and M. de Milloué also read papers on this subject. A very important paper was contributed by Mr. G. A. Grierson, of the Bengal Civil Service, on Hindi poetry. A resolution was then proposed by Prof. Bühler, of Vienna (formerly of the Bombay Service), urging on the Indian Government the necessity of a systematic survey of modern Indian languages. The motion was supported by Prof. Weber, of Berlin, and unanimously adopted, a memorial being signed to the same effect. The next sitting was opened by some remarks from Capt. Temple on the importance of Hīrā Rānjāh as a specimen of the Panjabi language. This was followed by an interesting paper by Prof. von Roth on the loss of case-endings in certain passages in the 'Veda.' Papers were read by Dr. E. Kuhn and by Mr. C. G. Leland, by the former on the dialects of the Hindu Kush, by the latter on

the origin of the gipsies, a subject of which Mr. Leland has been long well known to the public as a practical student. It is to be hoped that the interesting discussion and generally favourable reception of the paper will encourage its author to give to the world a complete practical vocabulary of Romany, the one Indian dialect which all European Orientalists may always study for themselves from natives without a visit to the East. Dr. A. Stein, of Budapesth, read a valuable paper on the Hindu-Kush and Afghan geography. He identified the Paropanisus (the *Παρωπεός* of Aristotle) with the Upairi-caena of the 'Avesta.' The local traditions about this mountain, reported by ancient and modern travellers, preserve the literal meaning of the Zend name, "Higher than birds (can fly)." A short speech was also made by Capt. Temple in connexion with the presentation to the Congress of the third volume of the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum,' by Mr. J. F. Fleet. After remarks by Profs. Bühler and Weber, a motion was proposed by Prof. Kielhorn, and seconded by Mr. Bendall, expressing a hope that the post of epigraphist to the Government of India, held till lately by Mr. Fleet, may be speedily revived, and that the high qualifications of Mr. Fleet for this service may be borne in mind. As was pointed out in the discussion, the Archaeological Survey, now chiefly, though not entirely, under the able direction of Dr. Jas. Burgess, by no means represents the whole duty of the Indian Government with regard to the monuments and history of India. The real history of the country can never be written until we have a systematic record of the numerous inscriptions which are to be found on all sides. In the two remaining sittings the most interesting paper was, perhaps, that of Dr. Cartellieri on Subandhu and Bāna. Several announcements were made of important works, partly or wholly printed. Amongst these I may name Dr. Bühler's English translation of Manu, and the first sheets of the India Office Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS., and of Prof. Monier Williams's revised Sanskrit Dictionary.

The first (Arabic) division of the Semitic section was presided over by M. Schefer, of Paris, assisted by Prof. de Goeje and Count Landberg. The first paper in this section was read by Baron von Kremer on the finances of Harūn al-Rashid as disclosed by a newly-discovered document. This essay, which was warmly applauded, was followed by papers from Dr. Goldziher and Prof. Guidi. The 'Yuzuf and Zulaikha' of Firdusi (who might, by-the-by, have been surprised to find himself included in purely Semitic company) was then ably dealt with by Prof. Ethé, of Aberystwith, the paper being followed by criticisms from Drs. Pollak and Nöldeke. Hifni Efendi Ahmad contributed a paper in Arabic on the modern popular dialect of Egypt.

At the next meeting Dr. Hein gave an interesting discourse on the policy of Omar II., and Prof. Grünert read a most scholarly paper on early Arabic alliteration. Papers were also read by Artin Pasha, head of the Egyptian delegates, and by other members from Egypt.

The second (non-Arabic) division of the Semitic section was presided over by Dr. Tiele, assisted by Profs. Guidi and Euting. The first meeting was opened by a paper from Dr. Bezold on Assyrian grammar, succeeded by an essay from the Rev. C. J. Ball, of Lincoln's Inn, on the formal element in Hebrew lyric. Both these papers were followed by discussions. The next meeting was opened by an essay from Prof. D. H. Müller on the sibilants in Semitic languages. Considerable interest was also excited by a communication from Dr. Strassmaier on an inscription of Nabonedus. Dr. Ginsburg then contributed a paper on a newly-discovered fragment of the Jerusalem Targum on Isaiah. In the next sitting two important resolutions were adopted, the first on the motion of Prof. Nöldeke, in favour of a critical edition of the Tal-

mud; the second at the instance of Dr. D. H. Müller, addressed to the Russian Government, for the collection of inscriptions in Trans-Caucasia. Papers were read by Prof. Chwolson on inscriptions at Kokand, and by Prof. Oppert on juristic cuneiform texts. The Rev. H. Hechler exhibited some newly-discovered cuneiform inscriptions, and took the opportunity of explaining his system of general chronological tables for Biblical study revised according to the latest discoveries in Assyrian and other Oriental histories.

The Egyptian section was presided over by M. Naville. Papers were read at the first meeting by M. Beauregard and by Prof. Eisenlohr, also by Prof. Lieblein on the word "Nahas," which was followed by a discussion. Mr. Cope Whitehouse came next with a new interpretation of Genesis xxxix., in the light of his investigations at Fayum. Dr. Pleyte gave a notice of some of the Egyptian monuments preserved under his care in the museum at Leyden.

At the next meeting great interest was excited by a paper from Miss Amelia Edwards on the dispersion of monuments in newly-found cemeteries. Dr. Krall spoke on the Egyptian name of Joseph. Papers were also read by Prof. Lieblein and Mr. Whitehouse, and the sitting was concluded by the important donation from the president of the three volumes of his great edition of the 'Book of the Dead.' M. Naville added some remarks on the method of his work, and was warmly thanked by the section.

Sections IV. and V. held united sittings. The president of the former, that concerned with the languages of Central and Eastern Asia, was Prof. G. Schlegel; of the latter (Malayo-Polynesian), Prof. von der Gabelentz. The first meeting was opened by an interesting paper by Mr. E. N. Cust on the languages of Oceania. Mr. Cust, with a consideration for his hearers that deserves imitation in such congresses, had translated his paper into German, and gave it to Dr. Rost to read. A discussion followed. M. Feer made some remarks on the word "Tibet." Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie opened the next meeting by exhibiting several MSS. in Chinese from Formosa, with a Formosan translation in Roman letters. He also exhibited a Lolo MS. on satin, and presented the first volume of his great catalogue of the Chinese coins in the British Museum. At the next sitting the same scholar furnished a paper on the languages of China before the Chinese, a subject already dealt with in part in the professor's recent and extremely suggestive course of lectures at University College.

The closing meeting of the Congress took place at 1 p.m. on Saturday, October 2nd, under the presidency of the Archduke Rainer. Reports of resolutions and formal addresses of thanks were delivered by Baron von Kremer and Prof. Roth, and an Arabic poem to the same effect was recited by the Shaikh Hamza Fathalla. One of the resolutions was a repetition of a motion passed at the Leyden Congress urging on the authorities of the British Museum the adoption of some scheme for lending Oriental MSS. to scholars at a distance. Count Landberg announced that the King of Sweden had invited the Congress to meet in 1888 at Stockholm. After a few kindly words of adieu from the archduke the Congress separated.

As perhaps the most important feature of these gatherings is the opportunity of sympathetic social intercourse that they afford, a few words may fittingly be added in testimony of the great kindness and hospitality, individually and collectively, of the local committee. The chief entertainments were a banquet at the Grand Hotel, distinguished from similar entertainments at previous congresses by the welcome presence of lady guests, and a very enjoyable excursion to the Kahlenberg. Reception was also given by Dr. Gautsch, Minister of Public Instruction; by the mayor in the noble Rathaus, perhaps the finest municipal building in

Europe; and by the Archduke Rainer, who, accompanied by the archduchess, conversed with the most genial sympathy with each of the very large company of guests invited.

The hardest work no doubt fell on the shoulders of the leading professors in the committee, Baron von Kremer, Profs. Karabacek and Bühler. Members from England and India especially were much indebted to the kindly guidance of the last-named scholar, whose valued services in India have placed him almost in the position of a fellow countryman.

The circumstance that the Congress, as already intimated, has arranged to meet in two years' time instead of three, as usual, may be taken as a practical indication of the general feeling that the present meeting has been felt to be thoroughly successful. B.

CHARLES LAMB AND JOSEPH COTTLE.

October 4, 1886.

A VOLUME of much interest, for more reasons than one, to lovers of "Elia" has just come to light, and I venture to think that some account of it is worth preserving.

Joseph Cottle, the Bristol publisher and poet, tells us in his 'Recollections of S. T. Coleridge' that in the year 1819 he resumed a correspondence with Charles Lamb that had been interrupted for some years. In that year, he says, he received from him the following letter:—

DEAR SIR,—It is so long since I have seen or heard from you, that I fear you will consider a request I have to make as impertinent. About three years since, when I was one day at Bristol, I made an effort to see you, but you were from home. The request I have to make is, that you would very much oblige me, if you have any small portrait of yourself, by allowing me to have it copied to accompany a selection of 'Likenesses of Living Bards,' which a most particular friend of mine is making. If you have no objections, and could oblige me by transmitting such portrait to me at No. 20, Russell Street, Covent Garden, I will answer for taking the greatest care of it, and returning it safely the instant the copier has done with it. I hope you will pardon the liberty, from an old friend and well-wisher.

CHAS. LAMB.

In answer to this request Cottle forwarded to Lamb a portrait of himself by Branwhite, the Bristol miniature painter. In another part of his book Cottle gives a list of original portraits in his possession, and includes this one of himself, dating it as having been painted in this very year, so it looks as if he might have had it taken on purpose to appear worthily in the gallery thus being formed by Lamb's friend. However that may have been, Lamb received the portrait, and duly acknowledged it in the following terms:—

DEAR SIR,—My friend whom you have obliged by the loan of your picture, having had it very exactly copied (and a very spirited drawing it is, as every one thinks that has seen it—the copy is not much inferior, done by a daughter of Joseph, R.A.)—he purposes sending you back the original, which I must accompany with my warm thanks, both for that and for your better favour the 'Messiah,' which I assure you I have read through with great pleasure; the verses have great sweetness, and a New Testament plainness about them which affected me very much.

While arranging Lamb's letters with a view to my forthcoming edition, I was naturally curious to ascertain something more about this illustrated volume, or gallery of portraits. But no trace of it seemed discoverable until about a month ago, when the very volume came by purchase into the hands of my friend Mr. Bain, of the Haymarket. It proves to be a very handsome "grangerized" copy of Byron's 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' the pages mounted on large paper, and profusely interspersed with water-colour drawings or engraved portraits of the poets and others mentioned by Byron in the famous satire. On a specially printed title-page appears the name of the compiler, "William Evans," and the date, 1819. Among the water-colour drawings is a copy of Branwhite's miniature of Cottle, and—what is, of course, a far more valuable and important

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treasure—an original portrait of Lamb by Joseph—not, as Lamb calls him, the R.A., but an Associate of the Academy. The name of Mr. Joseph's daughter is appended to several of the drawings in the volume, though, by some inadvertence, not to the head of Joseph Cottle.

The Mr. William Evans who put together this interesting volume was a colleague of Lamb in the India House, and a man who cultivated literature and literary persons in various ways. He was the editor of the *Pamphleteer*, and was the means of first introducing Lamb to Talfourd. After Evans's death his widow parted with it to another friend of Lamb's, the late Mr. Samuel Ball, who died only a few years ago at a very advanced age. He, too, had been in the India House, but left it to reside for many years in China, in connexion with the tea trade. "My friend in Canton is Inspector of Teas," Lamb writes in a well-known letter to Bernard Barton; "his name is Ball."

The chief interest of the book lies, of course, in the portrait of Charles Lamb, which is a most welcome addition to the limited and not altogether satisfactory collection of likenesses by Hazlitt, Hancock, Pulham, and others. It is a most interesting and pleasing portrait. As to the expression one can form no opinion, but the hair and the brow and the contour of the face are unmistakable.

But, setting aside this most welcome discovery, there is something exquisitely humorous in the first of these two letters to Cottle, now read for the first time in the light supplied by Mr. Evans's volume. When Lamb informed his old bookseller friend that his portrait was to "accompany a selection of Likenesses of Living Bards," we can imagine the flutter of innocent vanity that the poet of 'Malvern Hills' and the 'Messiah' must have experienced. He little suspected, and we may be sure that he never came to know, that his portrait was to illustrate the now too-familiar lines:—

Bootian Cottle, rich Bristow's boast,
Imports old stories from the Cambrian coast,
And sends his goods to market—all alive!
Lines forty thousand—Cantos twenty-five.

Oh! pen perverted! paper misapplied!
Had Cottle still adorned the counter's side,
Bent o'er the desk, or, born to useful toils,
Been taught to make the paper which he soils,
Ploughed, delved, or plied the oar with lusty limb,
He had not sung of Wales, nor I of him.

ALFRED AINGER.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER'S announcements for the coming season include 'Luck or Cunning, as the Main Means of Organic Modification' by Mr. Samuel Butler, 'The Life and Works of Giordano Bruno,' a new volume of the 'English and Foreign Philosophical Library,' 'The Pre-History of the North, based on Contemporary Memorials,' by the late J. J. A. Worsaae, translated, with a brief memoir of the author, by Mr. H. F. Morland Simpson, M.A., 'Sources of the Etruscan and Basque Languages,' by the late Robert Ellis, B.D., 'Græco-Slavonic Literature and its Relation to the Folk-lore of Europe during the Middle Ages,' by M. Gaster, a new volume of the 'Ichester Lectures,' 'Garibaldi: Recollections of his Public and Private Life,' by Elpis Melena, translated from the German by Charles Edwardes, 'Air Analysis: a Practical Treatise on the Examination of Air,' with appendix on coal gas, by J. A. Wanklyn and W. J. Cooper, 'For Happiness,' by Alexander Calder, several volumes of 'Trübner's Oriental Series': two volumes of 'Miscellaneous Essays on Subjects connected with the Malay Peninsula and the Indian Archipelago,' edited by Dr. R. Rost; 'Manava-Dharma-Castra: the Code of Manu,' original Sanskrit text, with critical notes, by Dr. J. Jolly; 'The Life of Hsien Tsang,' by the Shamans Hwui Li and Yen-Taung, with a preface containing an account of the works of I-Tsing, by Prof. Beal; and 'A

Sketch of the Modern Languages of Oceanica,' by Mr. R. N. Cust, 'Phantasms of the Living,' by Mr. Edmund Gurney, M.A., Mr. F. W. H. Myers, M.A., and Mr. F. Podmore, M.A., 'Al Beruni's India: an Account of its Religion, Philosophy, Literature, Geography, Chronology, Astronomy, Customs, Law, and Astrology (about A.D. 1031),' edited in the Arabic original, with an index of the Sanskrit words, by Prof. E. Sachau; and translation of the work into English, also by Prof. E. Sachau, 'The Social History of the Races of Mankind,' second division, 'The Papuan and Malayo Melanesians,' by Mr. A. Feathermann, 'A Dictionary of the Kongo Language,' in two parts, English-Kongo and Kongo-English, by the Rev. W. Holman Bentley, Baptist Missionary Society, 'A Grammar of the Kongo Language,' with an appendix of tales, proverbs, &c., by the same author, 'South African Butterflies,' a monograph of the extra-tropical species, by Mr. R. Trimen, F.R.S., assisted by Mr. J. H. Bowker, F.Z.S.,—Vol. I. of the 'Reports of the Archeological Survey of Southern India: the Amaravati and Jaggayapeta Buddhist Stupas,' by Dr. Jas. Burgess, together with transcriptions, translations, and elucidations of the Dhuli and Jaugada inscriptions of Asoka, by Prof. G. Bühler, —and Vols. IX.—XIII. of the new edition of 'The Imperial Gazetteer of India,' by Dr. W. W. Hunter.

Messrs. Bemrose & Sons have in preparation 'Life and Labours of Rev. W. E. Boardman,' 'The Jubilee Series of Educational Works,' comprising reader, grammar, arithmetic, &c., a revised and enlarged edition of Dr. Cox's 'How to Write the History of a Parish,' 'An Arithmetic Class-Book,' by the Rev. T. Mitcheison, 'Deism and Sir James Stephen,' being the third and concluding part of 'Religion without God and God without Religion,' by William Arthur, 'The Official Report of the Church Congress, held at Wakefield,' 'Entertainments for Bazaars, Fancy Fairs, and Home Circles,' 'Corporation Plate and Insignia of Office, &c., of all the Cities and Corporate Towns of Great Britain,' by the late Llewellynn Jewitt; and by the same author 'Half-Hours among some Relics of Bygone Times,' and 'Sickness and the Gospel,' by Otto Stockmayer.

The announcements of Messrs. Skeffington & Sons include the following volumes of sermons: 'Homely Words for Life's Wayfarers,' by the Rev. J. B. C. Murphy, 'The Pilgrim Band,' by the Rev. H. J. Wilmot Buxton, 'Sermons to Villagers,' second series, by the late Rev. J. Tournay Parsons, 'The Lights and Shadows of Church History, from the Apostolic Times to the Present Day,' by the Rev. Dr. W. Hardman, 'The Dangers and Duties of the Spiritual Life,' by the Rev. C. E. Drought, 'The Perfect Day: Restful Thoughts for the Evening of Life,' and 'Be Kind,' with preface by Archdeacon Denison, by L. C. Skey, and 'The Children's Service Book,' by the Rev. Matthew Woodward, musical edition, edited by the Rev. C. J. Ridsdale. The same firm promise the following books for children: 'Just One More Tale,' a collection of original tales by Miss Yonge, S. Baring-Gould, Miss Coleridge, Mrs. Massey, &c., forming a companion volume to 'Please tell Me a Tale' (of which the seventh edition is promised), 'My Birthday Present,' a series of birthday tales by S. Baring-Gould, C. Birley, F. Charlton, H. W. Buxton, F. Clare, &c., 'A Child's Pilgrimage,' a series of allegorical and miscellaneous stories, 'The Little Rickburners,' by C. M. Yonge, and 'Jessamine and her Lesson-Books, and how She was late for Gipsy Tea,' by C. Birley.

Messrs. Wells Gardner, Darton & Co. include in their list of new books 'The Wrath of the Fay,' by F. Wyville Home, author of 'Songs of a Wayfarer,' illustrated by E. G. Home, 'The Fakenham Ghost,' by Robert Bloomfield, author of 'The Farmer's Boy,' &c., with illustrations by W. L. Wimbush, 'Floral Fancies,' a colour book, by G. W. Rhead, 'Some Laws in God's

Spiritual Kingdom,' by the Right Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, D.D., 'The Gospel of Philosophy,' by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, 'The Driver's Box, and other Stories,' 'Happy Sunday Afternoons,' second series, 'The Little Painter's Text-Book,' simple outlines to colour or illuminate, 'The Linen Room Window,' by Caroline Birley, author of 'We are Seven,' &c., 'A Book about Bees,' by the Rev. F. G. Jenyns, Rector of Knebworth, with introduction by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, a school edition to meet the requirements of Standard V., 'Poems and Hymns,' by the Right Rev. W. Walsham How, D.D., Bishop of Bedford, 'Loving Counsels to a Young Friend before and after Confirmation,' 'Good Stories,' new volume, 'Church Work,' new volume, edited by the Rev. J. G. Deed, M.A., the following annual volumes: *Chatterbox*, *The Prize*, *Sunday*, *Parish Magazine*, *The Young Standard Bearer*, *Illustrations* (edited by F. G. Heath), *The Grain of Mustard Seed*, *Coral Missionary Magazine*, *Central Africa*, and 'Chatterbox Christmas-Box: the Children's Christmas Annual.'

Messrs. E. & F. N. Spon have in the press 'Metal Plate Work: its Patterns and their Geometry,' by Mr. C. T. Willis, M.I.M.E., 'The Public Health Act, 1875, the 150th Section,' remarks on its operation, with suggested remedies of its defects, by Mr. W. Spinks, A.M.I.C.E., 'A Practical Handbook on Pump Construction,' by Mr. Philip R. Björling, 'The Pharmacist's Pocket-Book,' by Mr. T. Bayley, A.R.C.S.I., author of 'The Chemist's Pocket-Book,' 'Practical Paper-Making,' by Mr. C. F. Cross, F.C.S., F.I.C., and Mr. E. J. Bevan, F.C.S., F.I.C., 'The Housewife's Book, a Manual of Domestic Recipes and Guide for Home Management,' 'A Handy Book on the Cultivation of Coffee,' by two Planters, edited by C. G. Warnford Lock, F.L.S., and 'A Treatise on Secondary Batteries,' by Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, D.Sc., B.A. Also second and enlarged editions of 'Quantity Surveying,' by Mr. J. Leaning, and 'Examples of Iron Roofs,' by Mr. A. T. Walmisley, A.M.I.C.E.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. are about to publish a new book entitled 'The Game of Logic,' by Mr. Lewis Carroll. As its name implies, the entertainment will to some extent be flavoured with instruction.

DR. F. H. H. GUILLEMARD, of Cambridge, has written an account of 'The Cruise of the Marchesa to Kamschatka and New Guinea,' in which he also gives notices of Formosa and Liu-Kiu and various islands of the Malay Archipelago. The work will be published by Mr. Murray. Mr. Guillemard has put on his title-page a highly appropriate motto from Ovid:—

Ignotis errare locis, ignota videre
Flumina gaudebat, studio minuente laborem.

Mr. Murray also announces a book on 'Persia and the Persians,' by Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, late Minister of the United States to the Court of Persia; and some notes of his stay in the Argentine Republic by Sir Horace Rumbold, under the title of 'The Great Silver River.'

ALL who are interested in the newer developments of university teaching, and especially in the educational aspects of the movement which has its centre at Toynbee Hall, will regret to hear that the *Toynbee Journal* has been discontinued after an existence of one year.

SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE is editing 'The Rise of the British Power in the East,' by the late Mountstuart Elphinstone. It forms

a continuation of his history of India in the Hindoo and Mohammedan periods. Mr. Murray is the publisher.

NIMROD's celebrated letters on the best mode of getting hunters into condition, with remarks generally upon the hunter and the hack, their stable management, and the diseases they are liable to, will be published shortly in a cheap form, with comments and additional remarks, by Messrs. Whittaker & Co.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the issue of a new weekly newspaper, which will largely combine the religious elements with certain political and social features. Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton are to be the publishers.

MR. ALFRED SCOTT GATTY, Rouge Dragon, has been appointed by the Duke of Norfolk to the post of York Herald, vacant by the death of the late holder, Mr. de Havilland.

A SELECTION from Burke's speeches and writings, especially of passages bearing upon political questions, is being prepared by Mr. E. A. Pankhurst, under the title of 'The Wisdom of Edmund Burke.' Mr. Murray will publish the volume.

THE Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society have decided to devote two volumes to Mr. Walford D. Selby's work on 'Norfolk Records.' The first volume will be issued almost directly, and includes chapters dealing with the Inquisitions post mortem, the De Banco Rolls, the Patent Rolls, the Licences and Pardons of the abolished Alienation Office, and the Bills and Answers of the Queen's Remembrancer's Side of the Exchequer. Concise lists of names and places are furnished, derived from the official MS. indexes in the Public Record Office.

OWING to the large number of orders received, Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have found it necessary to postpone the publication of Mr. Shorthouse's 'Sir Percival' until October 15th. The same firm will also issue the following novels in the course of next week: 'A Modern Telemachus,' by Miss Yonge; 'Margaret Jermaine,' by 'Fayr Madoc'; and 'The Princess Casamassima,' by Mr. Henry James.

DURING November Mr. Walter Scott will produce, under the title 'Days of the Year,' a poetic calendar of passages from the works of Mr. Alfred Austin.

MR. JOHN HEYWOOD, of Manchester, is about to commence the publication of a new serial devoted to phonography.

PROF. S. BEAL is to lecture on Tuesday and Thursday next, October 12th and 14th, at University College, Gower Street, at 3 o'clock P.M. His subject is 'Remarks, Critical and Historical, on some Passages in the Records of Fa-hien, Buddhist Pilgrim to India from China.'

THE deaths are announced of Dr. Currie, long Rector of the Training College of the Church of Scotland at Edinburgh, and the author of numerous school-books; and of Dr. Binnie, Professor of Church History at the Free Church College at Aberdeen, and author of some theological works.

THE popular Swedish novelist and biographer Lieut. Henrik af Trolle died at

Karlskrona on the 20th ult. He was born in 1829. He served in the Swedish navy for nearly twenty years, and he was a novelist of sea life. His books have been translated into most of the European languages, into English amongst others. Trolle, who has been called the Swedish Marryat, wrote 'Capt. Thomas Darell,' 'The Officer,' 'Gustaf III.'s Will,' 'Jakob Duvall,' and many other stories.

GERMAN papers say that Herr von Riedesel, the late steward of the household to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, is writing a history of the seven years' government of the prince.

THE new monthly journal devoted to Assyriology and cognate studies is to be entitled *The Babylonian and Oriental Record*. It will be issued under the direction of an editorial committee, comprising Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie, Mr. W. C. Capper, and Mr. T. G. Pinches, and the help of the following scholars has been secured: Prof. A. H. Sayce, Rev. H. G. Tomkins, Prof. Fritz Hommel, Mr. C. de Harlez, Prof. C. Bezold, Dr. Pleyte, M. E. Naville, and Prof. Flinders Petrie. A special feature of the *Record* will be the publication, with facsimiles, of inedited texts from the British Museum. The first number will appear on November 1st, and will contain 'Akkadian and Sumerian in Comparative Philology,' by Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie; 'The Plague Legends of Chaldaea: Sin-gasid's Gift to the Temple E-ana,' by Mr. T. G. Pinches. At least 250 subscribers are required to ensure the continued issue of the *Record*. The terms of subscription, &c., may be learnt from Mr. Nutt, in the Strand.

SCIENCE

Elements of the Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates. Adapted from the German of Robert Wiedersheim by W. Newton Parker. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE appearance of Prof. Wiedersheim's 'Grundriss der vergleichenden Anatomie der Wirbelthiere' in an English dress excites very mingled sentiments. No doubt it is satisfactory to feel that the only trustworthy manual of vertebrate morphology which the teacher can put in the hands of an advanced student—Prof. Huxley's well-known book—may now be replaced. We can hardly imagine an ordinary zoological library of even ten years hence which will not contain that masterly work, but, as we shall show later on, much has happened since 1871, and a new treatise on new lines was urgently needed.

On the other hand, the question arises, "Is there no English anatomist who could have produced a work which would have rendered this translation unnecessary?" The publishers seem to think not, and it is at least true that of the younger English anatomists who have distinguished themselves by investigations into vertebrate morphology, F. M. Balfour, A. H. Garrod, and W. A. Forbes were all too soon for science and for ourselves taken from among us; and it is also true that the teacher of the advanced morphology of vertebrates at Cambridge is not an Englishman.

It will be convenient for one moment to

follow a little further considerations which are not advanced in anything like a chauvinistic spirit. Firstly, with regard to translations generally: of some books there is no question as to the advisability or value of translating. Works that mark an epoch, like Balfour's 'Comparative Embryology,' may well be translated into German; works like Siebold's or Gegenbaur's 'Comparative Anatomy,' in which the whole subject is transformed and filtered through a master's mind, may properly appear in French and English dress. But, with all respect to Prof. Wiedersheim, his is not of either of these classes; its value lies rather in its being a definite exponent of more modern ideas and modes of teaching. And, secondly, as to the influence of translations upon the teachers of the country into whose language they are turned: the great zoologist Van der Hoeven (whose Dutch treatise was, by the way, translated into English) held that it was the duty of scientific men of small nations to uphold their country's position by writing in their own tongue, and his example has been followed by many well-known investigators, for instance, Lütken in Denmark.

Here, trenching on chauvinism, we stop this inquiry to open another. Let us grant that there is no English anatomist who could write a work which might compete with that now before us, and ask if there is any reason which can be found for so deplorable a state of things. As to one cause there is no doubt. There are scholarships, demonstratorships, and even fellowships in sufficient abundance to attract a multitude of young men to biological investigations as the pursuit of their life; there are far too few posts of reasonable emolument coupled with definite duties. One of the best of these was, in effect, destroyed last year. If it be answered to this that ill-paid professors may increase their incomes by writing text-books, the obvious reply is that some do write text-books, but that in subjects which, like zoology or mental philosophy, have but little direct relation with commercial pursuits, the *clientèle* is so small that text-book writing cannot, from the nature of things, be a profitable pursuit. And, in addition, good text-books are like wisdom, they cannot be gotten for publishers' gold; they are the children of peace and meditation as well as of knowledge and research.

The one great note of vertebrate investigation during the last fifteen years has been the attention which has been given to the study of development. The author has recognized the importance of this, and his book may be said to be characterized by the fact that he commences his account of the several organs by a short statement as to their mode of development. For example, the account of the central nervous system commences thus:—

"The first indication of the central nervous system is a furrow (medullary groove) which appears on the dorsal side of the embryo, and which gradually becomes converted into a tube by the meeting of its edges: this tube then becomes separated from the epiblast, and gives rise to the hollow medullary cord, the walls of which are at first comparatively thin; it consists of a more expanded anterior, and a longer and more slender posterior section. From the former arises the brain, from the latter the spinal cord."

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This use of development as an introduction to the study of anatomy is most valuable, and Prof. Wiedersheim is to be congratulated on having recognized its importance.

Another point which may be noted with satisfaction is that the subjects are grouped under the heads of organs, and not under that of zoological classes. For the purposes of philosophical teaching, of impressing sound views of structure and broad views of relationship, this method is infinitely superior to that of dealing first with fishes, then with amphibians, and so on. It is not, indeed, the method which makes systematic zoologists, but it is the best for commencing students, and especially for those who intend to devote themselves particularly to anthropotomy.

As to Prof. Wiedersheim's systematic table, we need here only remark that it is disfigured by the complete absence of the names of extinct groups of vertebrates, the zoological relations of some of which, at least, are fairly certain. In the text, indeed, there are some references to extinct forms; but the extreme development of the external skeleton of some of the fossil ganoid fishes, and the fact that among extinct ungulates there are two types of foot-structure—one adaptive, such as is seen to-day, and one inadaptive, the possessors of which have disappeared from off the face of the earth—should, to cite two cases only, have been noticed; "existing toothed whales" have what appears to be a homodont and not a heterodont dentition, but a heterodont dentition has been observed in the fœtus of an existing whale and in extinct forms of Cetacea.

Excepting, then, the weakness on the side of palæontology—and this is an important defect—the work is well up to the date of the most recent discoveries. That much remains to be done, that much of interest may yet be looked for in the study of vertebrates, the great discoveries of American palæontologists, the elucidation of the mode of reproduction of the monotremes, the discovery of an unpaired eye in reptiles—all comparatively recent—are sufficient to bear witness. This being so, it is convenient to have a compendium of our present knowledge in a generally accessible form, and Englishmen who are imperfectly acquainted with German will gladly acknowledge that Prof. W. N. Parker has added another to the many services which his race has already conferred on the students of vertebrate morphology. It would be unfair to conclude without an especial mention of the numerous excellent figures with which the volume is illustrated.

The Book of Garden Management, (Ward, Lock & Co.)—The fulness of detail in the title-page no less than the bulk of the volume are, we should imagine, more likely to deter than to attract amateur gardeners, for whom, it is to be presumed, it is specially intended. Nevertheless, looked at as an encyclopædia of practical directions, suitable for occasional reference, the book is worthy of commendation. Like most compilations from varied sources, the work is unevenly done, without due regard to proportion, and a great deal is inserted which would have been better omitted, such as the opening chapter, the geological details, and the numerous references to tradesmen's wares. The illustrations, especially the coloured ones, are very inferior; and the physiological explanations, as usually happens in similar works, are of a character to make

our physiologists stare with astonishment. Why will our gardeners not content themselves with telling us what they know on matters of experience and practice, and leave the discussion of the reason why to those more competent to form an opinion? What would the gardeners say if Mr. Huxley or Dr. Tyndall were to tell them how to prune a vine or pot an orchid? One excellent feature of the present volume, and one that goes far to redeem its defects, is the copious index.

A Manual of Mechanics: an Elementary Text-Book designed for Students of Applied Mechanics. By T. M. Goodeve, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)—This book combines the rudiments of theoretical mechanics with very practical descriptions of various tools and appliances. As instances of these we may mention the ratchet-brace with drill, the crab, the lifting jack, the foot-lathe, the power-lathe, the hydraulic press, and the hydraulic accumulator. Whitworth's method of obtaining a true plane is also expounded. Many of the figures are drawn from models belonging to the Normal School, and there is an air of reality about them not often met with in elementary works. The descriptions, though brief, are admirably clear. At the end of the book are twenty-two pages of examples from the examination papers of the Science and Art Department. We notice a few slips. In the account of the steelyard the centre of gravity is assumed to be in the short arm. We believe this is never the case in practice. In the account of capillarity the "law of diameters" is erroneously stated to be confined to those liquids which ascend in the tubes; whereas it is equally applicable to those which, like mercury, are depressed. Sir John Herschel is credited with a statement which we feel sure he never made: "Sir John Herschel states that a body weighing 194 lb. at the equator will weigh 195 lb. at the pole." The next sentence gives the correct statement: "The difference between the equatorial and polar weights of one and the same mass of matter is one part in 194 of its whole weight." Prof. Goodeve appears to have overlooked the fact that a standard pound is a definite mass and not a definite force. Taken as a whole, the book combines simplicity with accuracy in an unusual degree, and is a most instructive manual to put into the hand of a beginner.

We have on our table *The Elementary Principles of Electric Lighting*, by Alan A. Campbell Swinton (Crosby Lockwood & Co.), a little book of thirty pages, containing as good an account of the leading features of the subject as such narrow limits permit.—*Arc and Glow Lamps: a Practical Handbook on Electric Lighting*, by Julius Maier, Ph.D. (Whittaker & Co.), a clearly written work, containing the latest information, together with convenient historical summaries,—and *Electric Transmission of Energy, and its Transformation, Subdivision, and Distribution: a Practical Handbook*, by Gisbert Kapp, C.E. (Whittaker & Co.), containing a fair investigation of the theory of electromotors, and abundant particulars as to the machines and methods in actual use.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

A NEW comet was discovered by Mr. Finlay at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, on the 26th ult. It was described as circular, 1' in diameter, not brighter than a star of the eleventh magnitude, with some central condensation, but no tail. When discovered it was in the southern part of the constellation Ophiuchus, the place on September 26th, at 8 o'clock in the evening, Greenwich time, being R.A. 17^h 2^m, N.P.D. 116° 4'; the right ascension and south declination were both increasing, so that the comet must be now in the eastern part of Scorpio.

Another new planet, No. 260, was discovered by Dr. J. Palisa at Vienna on the 3rd inst., and

raises the number of those found by that astronomer to no fewer than fifty-five.

We have received the number of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for July. The important article in it is by Prof. Riech and Signor Mascari, on the dimensions and positions of the solar protuberances as observed at the Royal Observatory, Palermo, during the years 1882, 1883, and 1884. A short biographical notice is given of the late Prof. Dorna. "La morte," it informs us, "lo raggiungeva nel momento in cui l'Osservatorio di Torino per opera sua aumentava la suppellettile scientifica secondo le moderne esigenze della scienza." Let us hope that this increased instrumental means will bear good fruit in the hands of his successor.

Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, F.R.S., Government Astronomer for Victoria, has, with his usual promptitude, forwarded to us his *Monthly Record* of observations taken in the Melbourne Observatory for April, 1886.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—Oct. 4.—Mr. P. F. Nourse, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the Lartigue Single-rail Railway,' by Mr. F. B. Behr.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Royal Academy, 8.—Anatomy, Mr. J. Marshall.
Wed. Royal Academy, 8.—Anatomy, Mr. J. Marshall.
— Microscopical, 8.—Trichodina as an Radoparasite, Mr. T. R. Boserup; 'Dedication of Rottiers'; 'The Abbe Zela's New Objectives and Eyepieces.'
Fri. Royal Academy, 8.—Anatomy, Mr. J. Marshall.

Science Gossip.

THE cryptogamic and botanical meeting of the Essex Field Club will be held in Epping Forest on October 15th and 16th. Botanists and others desirous of attending should communicate with the honorary secretary, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

THE International Geodetic Congress will assemble in Berlin on October 30th. The adoption by all nations of Greenwich as the first meridian, in accordance with the decision arrived at at the Washington meeting, is to be strictly enforced. It will be proposed to establish a Central Geodetic Office in Berlin.

DR. SIMS WOODHEAD, of Edinburgh, has been awarded the first of the Grocers' Medical Research Scholarships, the value of which is 250l.

A TELEGRAM in the *Times* reports Dr. Junker to have safely arrived at Msalala, a place to the south of the Victoria Nyanza, and about seventy miles to the north of Unyanembe, in lat. 3° 50' S. Dr. Emin Bey still remains at Wadelai, on the Upper Nile.

MR. GEORGE P. MERRILL in the *American Journal of Science* for September has an interesting note on the composition of certain "pliocene sandstones" from Montana and Idaho. A microscopic examination made it evident that the stones consisted largely of minute flakes of pumiceous glass. The specimens are fully described, and we are informed that in Kansas and Nebraska these dusts are collected and sold as "diamond polishing powders," and are used in the preparation of the "scouring soap" commonly called *geyserite*.

FINE ARTS

'THE VAL OF TEARS.'—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. NOW ON VIEW at the Dore Gallery, 25, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Praetorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daily.—Admission, 1s.

Naukratis. Part I. Being the Third Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund. By W. M. Flinders Petrie, with Chapters by Cecil Smith, Ernest Gardner, and Barclay V. Head. (Trübner & Co.)

THE energy and rapidity with which the Committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund issue

their memoirs are remarkable, but hardly prudent. Not nine months have elapsed since Mr. Petrie published his 'Memoir' on Tanis, and, notwithstanding his absence in Egypt during part of the intervening time, another volume, containing one hundred pages and forty-four lithographic plates and photographs, has now appeared. A scholar who possesses a complete knowledge of his subject and has made a great discovery is often anxious, and justly, to inform his colleagues of his "find"; but Mr. Petrie should not thrust upon the world a book "with all its imperfections, its half-gleaned results, its transitory views," upon the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread." When he informs his readers that "it is a golden principle to let each year see the publication of the year's work," he quite forgets that he publishes a confession of his inability to do work which requires careful deduction or patient research. In his preface he says that he has been prevented from making any research because he had, among other things, to unpack seventy cases of antiquities. Surely it is unwise on the part of the Committee to allow almost the only man connected with the Fund who does any work to waste his time in this way.

The first chapter of 'Naucratis' treats of the site of the city and of its history. In ten pages Mr. Petrie disposes of the date of the foundation of the city, and the statements of Herodotus, Strabo, and other authorities as to its situation, and concludes with some remarks on the reasons which induced the Greeks to settle there. This chapter will serve to show the rapidity with which Mr. Petrie covers archaeological ground. Chapters ii., iii., and iv. deal with the Temenos and Temple of Apollo, the fragments of archaic pottery found there, and the Great Temenos respectively. Chapter v. is much more interesting, because Mr. Petrie limits himself to a narrative of facts which explain themselves. The next three are the only scholarly chapters in the whole book. In his short notice of the painted pottery of Naucratis, pp. 46-54, Mr. Cecil Smith clearly states what is to be learnt from it, what is doubtful, and what is not. As this young but able archaeologist knows more about Greek vases than any one else in this country, his chief, Mr. Murray, alone excepted, the insignificant fragments from what he rightly calls the "temple limbo" of Naucratis have received a just and impartial examination at his hands. Mr. Ernest Gardner's chapter contains transcripts of the inscriptions upon fragments of vases found at Naucratis, and a discussion upon the forms of the letters, their age, &c. It is no disrespect to Mr. Gardner to say that we should have thought that Mr. Newton would have been the most fitting scholar to undertake this work, his acknowledged acquirements in the field of epigraphy fitting him most eminently for a task which to be treated adequately requires long experience and a well-formed judgment. Mr. Gardner's table of the forms of the Greek alphabets on plate xxxv. is useful. Mr. Barclay V. Head's chapter on the coins from Naucratis is characterized by his usual care.

Eighteen pages—nearly one-fifth of the whole book—are devoted by Mr. Petrie to the study of the weights of Naucratis. It is a most laborious, but wearisome treatise,

containing seven columns of figures and decimals; and in spite of all this Mr. Petrie declares that "no finality" can be expected. Had Mr. Petrie bestowed a little of the scrupulous accuracy shown in this dissertation upon such elementary matters as the phonetic values and transcription of Egyptian hieroglyphs he would have avoided several mistakes. For example, he writes "Psamtik" for *Pemtek* (p. 5, col. 1); "Uah-ab-ra" for *Uah-ab-Rā* (*ibid.*); "Tahraka" for *Tahrq* (p. 5, col. 2); "Neqo" for *Nekau* (p. 11, col. 2); "Ra-men-hor" for *Rā-men-Heru*; "Ra-aa-hor" for *Rā-āa-Heru*; *Ra-men-kheper* for *Rā-men-ḫeper* (or *cheper*); "Pi-ankhi" for *Pi-ānḫi*; "Sheshonk" for *Sheshnq*; "Petisis" for *Pe-ta-Ast*; "Pet-Bast" for *Pe-ta-Bast* (p. 37, col. 1); "Amun [sic]-Ra neb" for *Amun-Rā*; "amakhuneter neb" for *amāḫ nūtār* (p. 37, col. 2); "neter nofer neb tau" (*sic*) for *nūtār nefer neb tau* (p. 38, col. 1); "Ra(?)-ma-men-neit" for *Rā(?)-māt-men-Net* (p. 38, col. 2); "Nefertum" for *Nefer-Atmu*; "Tahuti" for *Tehuti* (p. 42, col. 1); "Nebhat" for *Nebt-hat* (p. 44, col. 1); "Khem" (*sic*) for *Ames* (p. 44, col. 2); "Ha-hau" for *Hā-hāu* (p. 94, col. 2); "Aahmes" for *Ahmes* (p. 95, col. 1). In writing "Psamtik" and "Tahuti" Mr. Petrie shows that he is not acquainted with the fact that Egyptologists always insert the vowel *e* when a vowel is not expressed in the hieroglyphs.

Besides these mistakes Mr. Petrie has made others of a more serious character. He says that it is a question whether the reading of two scarabæi, Nos. 71 and 72 (plate 37), may not be "the banner of Psamtik II., Ra-men-ab." What he may mean by "banner" we know not, but the pphenomen of *Pemtek* II. is *Nefer-ab-Rā*, not *Ra-men-ab*. The inscription upon scarab No. 112 he translates by "Priest of Khonsu"; this is incorrect, for *ḥesi Chonsu* means "the favoured of Chonsu." We do not think that the signs on scarabæi Nos. 90 and 91 have anything to do with *Amen-Rā*. On the same page Mr. Petrie says that *Ra-kheper* is the pphenomen of *Sheshnq* IV.; here again he is in error, for the pphenomen of *Sheshnq* IV. is *Aa-ḫeper-Rā*. On p. 95 Mr. Petrie describes a bronze figure-head of a sacred bark of *Rā*. Through the courtesy of the late Dr. Birch we were allowed to examine this handsome object when it was first presented to the British Museum by Mr. Petrie, and it was a disappointment to hear that the reading of the name of the king was doubtful. Dr. Birch thought that it might be *Uah-ab-Rā* or *Apries* (Pharaoh-Hopra), but was not certain. Mr. Petrie unhesitatingly reads the inscription "neb tau" [*sic*] *Ra-neb-ab*, and says that the cartouche on the breast is that of *Aahmes* (he means *Ahmes*). Now there were two kings of Egypt called *Ahmes*, but he does not say which of the two he means. Since the pphenomen of the first *Ahmes* reads *Neb-pehtet-Rā*, and of the second *Chnem-ab-Rā*, Mr. Petrie's statement must be incorrect. The pphenomen of *Nekau* II. is, however, *Nem-ab-Rā*, and if this turns out to be the reading of the cartouche, then the object is of the time of *Nekau* or *Necho* II. This is a serious mistake. When Mr. Petrie gives a reference he does so in a most casual way; for example, he talks about

a "statuette which is figured in Cesnola's 'Cyprus,'" without quoting page or number. Surely a reader should be told which figure is referred to in a large book like Cesnola's 'Cyprus,' containing hundreds of pages.

When Mr. Petrie began to excavate Naucratis, he undertook a great and good work, but he should first have had a training in Egyptian and Greek and Roman archaeology; some acquaintance with ancient languages would also have been very desirable. He acted wisely in securing the aid of Mr. Cecil Smith and Mr. Barclay Head for the more difficult parts of the Greek section of the work, and these have been well done; but the examples we have given of errors and inaccuracies will show that his own contributions must be received with caution. Mr. Petrie is a hardworking seeker after truth and a careful digger, and upon his shoulders the whole of the important work of the Fund seems to fall; he should not, however, have written his book "at such a hurried pace, and without power of referring to the antiquities themselves," as he says he has done in the preface. The world would have waited patiently for a scholarly monograph upon Naucratis and its remains, and no one could have taken his discovery out of his hands. As only a very small portion of the site of Naucratis has been excavated, it is moderately certain that most of Mr. Petrie's conclusions will have to be altered or modified.

La Peinture Italienne.—Tome I. Depuis les Origines jusqu'à la Fin du XV^e Siècle. Par G. Lafenestre. (Paris, Quantin.)—A book of this sort is wanted in English—a book superior to 'Kugler' in style and vivacity, and embodying the most important discoveries, conclusions, and theories made known since the latest revised edition of Eastlake's version of 'Kugler' was published more than a dozen years ago. The illustrations in which this volume abounds are much more numerous, while they are not at all inferior in spirit to the delicate and finished outlines which the learned Director of the National Portrait Gallery supplied to the well-known 'Handbook.' On the other hand, the notes are much less profuse, and the authorities quoted are comparatively few; but the digest of the mass of materials which go to the making of a history of Italian painting is much brighter, the style is less bald and yet more concise, and the arrangement of the work at large is distinguished by French love for system and compactness. Of course it is more or less of a compilation from MM. C. Blanc, Crowe and Cavalcaselle, Bode, Dohme, Lubke, and Woltmann. It is, however, the work of a writer who has had considerable experience, and his chief shortcomings are due to reliance on a few very questionable authorities. M. Lafenestre has much more space at his command than Wornum had when he wrote his 'Epochs of Painting.' This single volume contains much more than Wornum was able to give to Italian art. At the price of less than three shillings and sixpence for each volume (there are to be two volumes), it is much better worth the money than any of the secondary histories of Italian painting known to us, and it is for general use, apart from its modernness, more convenient as a compact and popular book of reference. It is comprehensive, and we have discovered no omission of importance. This may seem small praise, but not many years ago a history of Italian painting of no slight pretensions was published in English that omitted even to mention Mantegna!

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NOTES FROM ROME.

THE most notable excavation made within the city during the summer months has been that carried out on the Quirinal, upon the site of the new building of the National Bank. This imposing edifice is bounded on the north by the Via Nazionale, on the east by the Via dei Serpenti, on the south by the ancient church of Sta. Agata and the adjacent buildings of the Irish College, and on the west by the Via Mazarino. It seems that in the sixteenth century there stood here the vineyard of Domenico Biondo, in which, Flaminio Vacca ('Mem.' 39) relates, had been found in his days beautiful marble statues, among which he mentions a winged Apollo, a turreted Cybele sitting on two lions, a head of Pan with the horns of a goat, and various terminal Hermæ.

On the same site, close to the Via Nazionale, has been discovered the south-east corner of the Baths of Constantine, which occupied a large portion of this part of the Quirinal. The foundation on which the chief walls of the bath are placed is found to be in large measure constructed of fragments of architectonic marbles belonging to more ancient buildings. The same thing was observed in pulling down that portion of the baths which was discovered some years ago when the Via Nazionale was formed. A somewhat singular piece was then noticed, which was composed of the tiles and marble pipes of a roof taken bodily from a house entirely demolished. On these tiles and pipes were cut pairs of numbers arranged progressively, which, if it had been necessary to take down the roof on the occasion of repairing it, would have served as a guide for replacing the tiles in their original position. From all this it is clear that the Emperor Constantine, when he expropriated and pulled down the pre-existing buildings in order to erect his baths in their place, availed himself in part of the materials which were obtained by their demolition, especially in the foundation walls.

Along the southern side of the Baths of Constantine has been discovered the pavement of an ancient Roman street, formed of the usual polygonal blocks of basaltic lava. This street separated the baths from the various private houses which were situated opposite, and traces of which have been brought to light by the recent investigations. These buildings form two distinct groups, which are placed, according to the slope of the hill, one upon the higher level, the other on the lower. On the higher level, that is to say on the side facing the Via Mazarino, are the relics of a *pistrinum*, or a vast establishment for the grinding of corn and the making of bread. The building is composed of two ample rectangular halls, each about 15 metres long, and one of them is 12 metres broad, and the other 6 metres and a half, made of bricks with pilasters of travertine. The floor is flagged in the same fashion as the streets, that is to say with huge polygons of flint stones. This is a special characteristic of these ancient *pistrina*, in which there was great wear and tear through the continual treading of the beasts employed to turn the mill-stones. In this place have been unearthed corn mills, consisting of the usual two portions, the *meta* and *catillus*.

To the south of the *pistrinum* above described, that is, between it and the church of Sta. Agata, has been found a marble work. In addition to many fragments and blocks of columns and marbles of every description, on some of which the marks of the saw are obvious, a deposit of that very fine sand was found which is even now always employed for sawing stones. The marbles discovered here evidently belong to ancient buildings abandoned and fallen into ruin—a fact that proves that this marble work had been established in the Middle Ages, when Rome, having ceased to be the seat of empire, was becoming depopulated, and its edifices, public and private, were deserted.

In the plot of land which lies on the lower level towards the Via dei Serpenti magnificent remains have been unearthed of an ancient and noble house. In the year 1878, at the same point, an excavation on a small scale was undertaken, in which came to light a fragment of a laudatory inscription which, according to the Roman custom, must have been placed in the *atrium* of the house, and fixed under the statue of the personage mentioned in it. This is "Tiberius Julius Frugi," and the inscription enumerates all the chief offices held by him from quaestor to prefect of the military treasury, and also records his enrolment in the college of the Arval Brothers. Now it is to be noted that from the *Acta* of this celebrated society—which were inscribed on marble tablets, and a great part of which were found in the year 1868 at the fifth milestone of the Via Portuensis, where the *Fratres Arvales* had their sacred grove and their principal sanctuary in honour of the Dea Dia—it appears that Julius Frugi was *pro-Magister* of the College under the reign of Marcus Aurelius. Beyond that notice we know nothing of the individual who lived on the Quirinal, and whose house has now been entirely excavated. It is composed of various rooms of different sizes, corridors, stairs, and cellars; but it is such a complete wreck that it would be difficult to describe it without the help of an accurate plan. The part best preserved is the nymphaeum, a portion of the end wall of which and of the left wall remains. The left wall is ornamented with paintings simply decorative—that is to say, representations of vases of flowers, fruits, and foliage—and terminates in fluted columns which are also painted. In the end wall there is a niche in which is painted a personage wearing a beard and attired in tunic and *pallium*, who holds in his hand a long serpent, the tail of which goes curling under his left foot. This figure has a circular nimbus of a green hue round his head. He is in all probability *Æsculapius*, to whom the attribute of the serpent is suited, while the nimbus may be explained by the fact that the god of health was supposed to belong to the cycle of solar divinities. Below the niche appear to be depicted Pegasus and the fountain of Hippocrene, beside which stand some nymphs, each of whom has also a nimbus round her head. A mythological picture of this sort is rather rare in monuments and mural paintings, but the paintings were from the first moment of their discovery so completely faded, that it has not been possible to preserve any portion of them in order to make a study of them. The style may be assigned to the second half of the third century.

Very singular is the discovery of a remarkable statue—a little larger than life size—of Antinous, the famous favourite of Hadrian, who was deified after his death by the emperor and worshipped under the form of a new Bacchus. The statue is of Greek marble and the style of sculpture is good. The head has not been separated from the trunk, and the figure is in an excellent state of preservation, except only the tip of the nose and the fore-arms. It is entirely nude, and the left leg rests against a vine stem with its tendrils and bunches of grapes. In the left arm was placed the thyrsus, terminating in a fir cone, of which traces remain. With the right hand Antinous probably held a cantharus or a bunch of grapes. This statue was not lying on the ground when it was discovered, but stood erect against the end wall of a small room. It was not, however, placed on the ancient floor of the room, but upon a layer of stones a little less than two metres high. Besides it is to be noted that the figure, almost from the knees downwards, shows clearly the signs of having been immersed in a stream of water for a very long period, the surface of the marble being noticeably corroded, and being full of small holes due to the continual action of running water. It also bears very visible traces of having been scraped with a piece of iron and scoured to get

rid of the mud and tartar with which it must have been incrustated when it was taken out of the water. These circumstances concur to prove that this statue, having been thrown into the water or having fallen in by accident, was discovered many centuries subsequently, probably at an epoch more or less posterior to the revival of learning. An attempt was then made to clean the statue, and, with the intention of preserving it as a work of art, it was placed in the building I have described. When that tumbled into ruins it was in part heaped up with rubbish and stones, and we do not know to what use it was put at this late date.

The indubitable fact that this fine statue of Antinous remained for a long series of years submerged in running water, the salts or calcareous carbonates of which injured it, is an indication that it did not belong to Rome, but comes from some place more or less distant from the city: a supposition confirmed by an important epigraphic fragment which has been found at a little distance from the Antinous, and certainly does not belong to the city, for it sets forth that a college of Augustales—who in the *municipia* constituted an order intermediate between the decurions and the *plebs*, after the fashion of the equestrian order among Roman citizens—adorned with marbles the *ædrea*, probably of their own place of residence, and gave public scales, with the proper weights and measures. The names of the Augustales are all Funisulani, evidently freedmen of the family of Lucius Funisulanus Vettonianus, who was consul about the time of Domitian, and succeeded Frontinus as "Curator Aquarum." Now, it is to be recollected that in the year 1856, at the eighth milestone of the Via Nomentana, were found the remains of a sumptuous villa, and among them one of the lead pipes which conveyed water to the villa, on which was inscribed thrice in raised letters the name of the proprietor: L' FVNISV(lani) VETTONIANI. It is, therefore, highly probable that to this villa at Nomentum of the Funisulani belonged both the statue of Antinous and the inscription which mentions certain municipal Augustales, freedmen of the family.

In conclusion, I may refer to the discovery of two other fragments of stones of some importance, found in the excavation of the ground adjoining the house of Julius Frugi. On one of them is read the name of the younger Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus and wife of Claudius. The other inscription contains the name of Flavia Domitilla, the wife of the Emperor Vespasian. Probably these inscriptions were placed under statues of the empresses, and serve as an additional proof of the splendour of the decoration of the private buildings dating from the close of the first century of the empire, the remains of which have now been brought to light in this part of the Quirinal.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

PICTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

SOME twenty of the pictures which decorate the Government House at Calcutta, most of them full length and the size of life, were sent over to this country last year to be repaired and cleaned. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere and rough usage had reduced several of them to mere shreds and crumbling canvases. Under judicious treatment, with double lining, they have been brought back to their pristine appearance, and are now on the point of being returned to Calcutta.

The work was undertaken by the Indian Government, under the auspices of Lord Randolph Churchill, and entrusted to Messrs. Haines & Sons, the well-known picture restorers, superintended by Mr. Scharf, the Director of the National Portrait Gallery. They are at present on view in the council and committee rooms of the India Office at Westminster.

The principal pictures among them are the following:—

Mr. Adam, a full-length seated figure in black suit with white cravat, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Louis XV., a very large canvas. The king wears an ample blue mantle over armour, and rests his hand on a plumed helmet placed on a table to the left. Painted by Vanloo.—This and the following picture, captured by an English man-of-war, were destined for Mauritius.

Marie Leczinska, the queen of Louis XV., companion picture to the preceding. An extremely well-painted figure in gorgeous costume and wide-spread skirts, standing beside a table on which are placed the royal crown on a cushion, and a profile bust of the king. Painted by Vanloo.

Lord Cornwallis, a portly full-length figure, with rather a jocular expression of countenance, standing on a carpet under an awning, with a distant view of Seringapatam and various groups of figures, and elephants with military forces assembling. The costume of the old Madras Sepoys and the Scotch Highlanders is brought into telling contrast. These figures are slightly sketched in with masterly touch and brilliant colours. Painted by Davis.

Lord Metcalfe, full length, in modern frock coat, seated in a green-backed armchair at a table with despatch box and papers. Painted by Hayes, of Berners Street.

King George III. and Queen Charlotte, the well-known ambassadorial pictures painted by Allan Ramsay with the assistance of Reinagle. They were painted preparatory to the coronation.

Lord Canning, a seated figure very poorly painted by Mornewick, better known as a marine painter.

Tippoo Saib and his two sons, a native attendant, and an English officer, under a verandah with a distant view of the sea. This picture constitutes an important group of figures about one-third the size of life. Tippoo is seated on his divan, and the two sons appear to be making for the sea. Extremely well painted, and apparently by Robert Home, a pupil of Angelica Kauffman, who went to India about 1790, and became painter to the King of Oude.

Lord Clive, a half-length figure in scarlet uniform and landscape background. Powerfully painted with strong shadows by Dance. This is the original picture engraved by T. Mote in Lodge's 'Portraits.' Similar pictures are in the possession of Lord Powis and the National Portrait Gallery. But in the last two a military engagement appears in the background.

Lord Minto, a full-length standing figure in peer's robes. Behind him, to the left, beyond a table covered with books and maps of the Mauritius, Borneo, Java, and Sumatra, is an open sea view. Painted by Chinnery. It has been engraved by Charles Turner.

The Nabob Walajah, of Arcot, a noble standing figure in a long white dress, resting his left hand on the top of a scimitar. Painted by G. Willison. Similar pictures, with different background, are at Hampton Court Palace and the India Office.

The Marquess Wellesley, a standing figure wearing peer's robes over the official dress and the collar of St. Patrick, very poorly painted.

Major-General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, a standing figure in military uniform, his right hand concealed within the breast of his coat, and the left resting on the hilt of a sabre. To the left, behind him, an open tent; to the right, soldiers exercising with a gun, and a distant view of a camp among hills. Painted by Robert Home. This picture was engraved in mezzotint by Charles Turner and published by Home at Calcutta in 1806.

Warren Hastings, a full-length seated figure with legs crossed. He wears a spotted waistcoat and knee breeches, and rests his right arm on a table with an open book on it. On the wall behind the table is a stone bust of Clive within a circular niche. Warren Hastings has an aged appearance, and wears a close-fitting turndown collar. His feet rest on a richly patterned carpet. Painted by Zoffany, and a very favourable specimen of his powers as a portrait painter on a large scale.

Lord Teignmouth (Shore), a standing figure in civilian costume, resting his hand on a book held upright on a table, is effectively painted with mellow tones, but a very ordinary, unattractive countenance. Painted by Hayes.

The Rajah of Bhurtpore, a standing figure in Oriental costume, wearing a small turban and a profusion of jewellery, is seen in a garden with European vases and sculptured figure of a naked boy in a niche, and possibly the work of Robert Home.

The remaining portraits are of Orientals, and probably by native artists. They are painted with minute care, and all the jewellery is made out with the greatest nicety, some portions being gilded. They are Nadir Shah, the Nizam of Hyderabad, a splendidly dressed child seated on a divan, and Golam Mohammed.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE process of rearranging certain sections of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum deserves a word or two of notice. In the Vase Room groups of Greek vases, dating from about 400 B.C., and approximating to the Perfect type, have been placed in cases with a pale cinnamon background, on which their beautiful forms and deep blackness are admirably relieved. On the other hand, the less simple polychrome vases are placed so as to be near backgrounds of dark marone. If this practice of varying the colours of the linings of the cases is kept within moderate limits throughout the gallery, it will be decidedly acceptable, and, while emphasizing certain portions, add to the agreeable impression made by the gallery as a whole. The very remarkable *astragalus* in terracotta, painted in black and adorned with dancing figures, exquisitely designed and drawn, of ladies in red, has been placed in a case by itself, so that it may be thoroughly examined as, being a specimen of the purest order and of the choicest period, the fifth century B.C., it deserves. In the Phigaleian Gallery, on the ground floor, the somewhat meretricious head of *Æsculapius* from Budroum, and lately in another gallery, has, with manifest advantage, been placed on a new and somewhat loftier pedestal and in a softer light than before. In the Elgin Room the separated parts of Slab 19 of the Panathenaic frieze, containing the figures of Eros and Aphrodite, and an old man leaning on a staff, have been drawn nearer to each other; by this means about two feet has been gained at the neighbouring north-east angle of the frieze, which includes the return of the wall. At this spot there is a gap in the design of the sculptures. Of the figures originally in that place the sole record yet known is in Stuart and Revett's 'Antiquities of Athens,' a tolerably clear and well-drawn engraving, more than sufficient to explain the design in that part, of which, we think, a small fragment or two in marble exist in the Louvre. We should like to have a full-size sketch of the missing figures, which have been lost since Stuart's time, drawn in the vacant space on the wall of the Elgin Room. A marble fragment of feet and drapery, belonging to Slabs 10 and 17, has been taken from a table case, where it lay for many years, and, to the student's advantage, inserted in the frieze.

It is quite time the mean pedestals of wood, painted to imitate porphyry (!), on which the statues from the pediment of the Parthenon have long ignominiously rested in the Elgin Room at the British Museum, gave place to something more appropriate. Modern marble-working enables us to procure slabs of that material, as well as alabaster or onyx, of sizes and at a price formerly out of the question. There is something laughable in that economy which utilizes the sham porphyry pedestals of the 'Theseus' and its companion statues as cupboards in which the attendants of the Museum deposit their lunches and their overcoats. How much better statues look on good pedestals than on mean ones is proved by the present aspect of the beautiful 'Eros' in the Elgin Room, to which we not long since referred.

A MEETING of subscribers to the British School at Athens will be held at 22, Albemarle Street on Tuesday, October 19th, at 5 P.M., when the Earl of Carnarvon will be in the chair. A report will be read by the Executive Committee upon the present position of the scheme, and steps will be taken to form a permanent governing body for the school. The house at Athens is complete, and the school will be formally opened in November by Mr. F. C. Penrose, who has undertaken to serve as director for the first year.

An interesting painting of extraordinary dimensions (it is about 100 ft. long and 22 ft. wide) will very shortly be in the market, which serves

as a memorial of the intense patriotism of our grandfathers. The City Lands Committee has received authority from the Court of Common Council of London to sell Sir Robert Ker Porter's picture of the 'Battle of Agincourt,' painted in oil when he was not more than twenty-two years of age. This was before he went to Russia, where he made himself very conspicuous in 1804. In May, 1808, he presented it to the Corporation, and described it "as my best as well as my latest work." It was forthwith hung in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House, and there remained until, owing to alterations in the building, it was stowed out of sight for about twelve years. In 1823 it was hung in the Guildhall, and attracted much attention. Later, it was re-entombed, but from time to time, till about 1850, it was rehung for a few weeks at a time "to keep it from perishing." We saw it twenty years ago in a terribly dilapidated condition, rats having made free with its edges. It had been removed from the sketching-frame and otherwise ill treated. In 1880 it was again exhibited and was in a deplorable state, being torn, cracked, and battered. It is probable that Mulready had no inconsiderable share in the execution of this picture, which is by no means bad (see 'Memorials of Mulready,' 1867, pp. 30, 31). Before the 'Battle of Agincourt' Porter had executed two other enormous pictures in oil. The first of these represented the storming of Seringapatam in 1799. The news of that achievement made a tremendous impression in England, and Porter, then little more than a youth, was seized with the idea of painting a picture of it, 120 ft. long and crowded with figures. In six weeks, with the aid of several artists, mostly students of the Royal Academy (among them Mulready and G. Dawe, afterwards R.A.s), he produced the work, which, in 1800, was exhibited in the Lyceum Great Room with immense success. This huge panorama was accidentally burnt. Porter next delineated 'The Siege of Acre' on a similar scale and with nearly equal good fortune. The picture was produced and exhibited in 1801 at the Lyceum.

In addition to the numerous examples of the same sort which we have already mentioned, the Science and Art Department has issued four tracts of great use to bibliographers and students of art at large. These are respectively lists, 1, of Books and Pamphlets in the National Art Library (S.K.M.) on Pottery and Porcelain; 2, on Gems; 3, on Furniture; and 4, on Sculpture. These lists are sold for a few pence each. They have been compiled under the direction of Mr. R. H. Soden-Smith.

DR. BODE has bought in Paris, for the museum at Berlin, an important portrait, attributed to John Van Eyck, and said to represent Jean Arnoulfini, who, with his wife, appears in the famous picture in the National Gallery, London, by the same master.

THE Corporation of Manchester has bought three pictures for the Permanent Fine-Art Gallery of the city: (1) Mr. E. Burne Jones's 'Sibylla Delphica,' which we recently described; (2) Mr. H. Clarence White's 'Heart of Cambria,' a landscape lately shown in London; and (3) a portrait of the late Mr. W. A. Turner, the zealous chairman of the exhibition sub-committee of the Corporation, to whom art in Manchester owes much, by Mr. J. H. E. Partington.

MONDAY next has been appointed for the reception of works of art intended for the autumn exhibition of the 19th Century Art Society, at the Conduit Street Galleries.

OUR Roman Correspondent, Prof. Lanciani, sailed on Tuesday from Liverpool for the United States. He is to lecture at Harvard, Johns Hopkins University, and other places, on the topography of ancient Rome.

THE so-called Lausanne Raphael, which was much advertised in continental papers a little

time back that town

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THE fit held on the gathering interest s ambitious expressly oratorio l upon a B of which, had his 'Pearls of a setting by Dr. V. Mr. F. K subject of Legend' premature the meri internal e that coll position t while as r rush to p very rein hibiting i Other wo Egypt; l given for cuts and w sohn's 'W 'Elijah,' a from Moz Symphony Sir Arthu but most their resp engaged Anna Wi Wilson; Iver McK Santley. rehearsals whole of voted to t 'La B in Paris, named Pr not a rem its faults material Vanloo, a trite, but music doe Messenger, under M. with good his melodi Miss Floro pest sing w however, of Mr. Can be in opé

THE Ke has issued Two conc Hall, unde Buels, at 'Zion,' an the works

time back, has been sold by public auction in that town, and fetched 200,000 fr.

THE death is announced from Moscow of the Russian painter and Academician Paul Semenovich Sorokin, born in 1831. He devoted his art mainly to Scriptural and sacred subjects.

MR. MURRAY promises 'British Chronicles in Stone,' derived from cathedrals, churches, abbeys, monasteries, castles, and palaces, from personal observation made in journeys through the Imperial Island, by Mr. J. F. Hunnewell.

MUSIC

Musical Gossip.

THE fifth triennial festival at Leeds will be held on the last four days of next week, and the gathering promises to be one of exceptional interest and importance, from the number and ambitious nature of the new works composed expressly for the occasion. These comprise an oratorio by Dvorák called 'St. Ludmila,' based upon a Bohemian legend; a cantata, 'The Story of Sayid,' by Mr. Mackenzie, the libretto of which has been adapted from Mr. Edwin Arnold's 'Pearls of the Faith' by Mr. Joseph Bennett; a setting of Tennyson's ballad 'The Revenge' by Dr. Villiers Stanford; a concert overture by Mr. F. K. Hattersley; and a cantata on the subject of Longfellow's poem 'The Golden Legend' by Sir Arthur Sullivan. It would be premature to express a decided opinion as to the merits of these compositions, but from internal evidence we have no hesitation in saying that collectively they are well worthy of the position they occupy in so important a festival, while as regards Dvorák's oratorio it will not be rash to predict that musicians will accept it as a very remarkable manifestation of genius, exhibiting its composer's powers in a novel light. Other works to be performed are 'Israel in Egypt'; Bach's Mass in B minor, which will be given for the first time in this country without cuts and with the original orchestration; Mendelssohn's 'Walpurgis Night'; 'Scotch' Symphony, 'Elijah,' and the first part of 'St. Paul'; a selection from Mozart's 'Idomeneo'; Beethoven's c minor Symphony, and Schumann's Advent Hymn. Sir Arthur Sullivan will again be the conductor, but most of the new works will be directed by their respective composers. The leading vocalists engaged are Mesdames Albani, Hutchinson, Anna Williams, Patey, Damian, and Hilda Wilson; and Messrs Lloyd, Barton McGuckin, Iver McKay, King, Brereton, Watkin Mills, and Santley. Three days were allotted to orchestral rehearsals at St. James's Hall this week, and the whole of Monday and Tuesday next will be devoted to the general rehearsals.

'LA BÉARNAISE,' a comic opera which failed in Paris, but which was produced at the newly named Prince of Wales's Theatre on Monday, is not a remarkably good example of its class, but its faults are negative rather than positive. The material of the book, by Messrs. Leterrier and Vanloo, adapted by Mr. Alfred Murray, is very trite, but the action is tolerably brisk, and the music does not offend, if it fails to impress. M. Messager, the composer, studied his art seriously under M. Saint-Saëns, and he writes and scores with good taste, though there is no freshness in his melodies, and very little skill in his ensembles. Miss Florence St. John and Miss Marie Temple sing well, the latter especially. Mr. Szelle, however, was far more acceptable as a member of Mr. Carl Rosa's company than he is likely to be in *opéra bouffe*.

THE Kensington Choral and Orchestral Society has issued its prospectus for the coming season. Two concerts will be given at Kensington Town Hall, under the conductorship of Mr. William Buel, at which Mendelssohn's 'Lorelei,' Gade's 'Zion,' and Mendelssohn's 95th Psalm are among the works to be performed.

DR. HANS VON BÜLOW is about to give a cycle of four Beethoven recitals at various towns in Germany during the coming season, the programmes of which are interesting enough to deserve quotation. First evening: Sonatas, Op. 2, No. 2, and Op. 10, No. 2; Variations on a Russian Dance (in A major); Sonatas, Op. 13, and Op. 14, Nos. 1 and 2; Variations, Op. 34; and Sonata, Op. 28. Second evening: Sonatas, Op. 27, Nos. 1 and 2; Variations and Fugue, Op. 35; Sonatas, Op. 31, Nos. 1 and 2; and Thirty-two Variations in c minor. Third evening: Sonatas, Ops. 57, 78, and 81; Phantasie, Op. 77; and Sonatas, Ops. 109, 110, and 111. Fourth evening: Sonatas, Ops. 101 and 106; Thirty-three Variations, Op. 120; and Rondo a Capriccio, Op. 129. Such a series of programmes is probably quite as exacting as that with which Rubinstein astonished the musical world last season.

ANTONIN DVORÁK arrived in London last Monday for the purpose of conducting his new oratorio 'St. Ludmila,' which will be one of the leading features at the Leeds Festival next week.

THE Zurich Tonhallesgesellschaft will at its third subscription concert of the coming winter give a memorial performance of works of Hermann Goetz, including as the principal items the Symphony in F, the Pianoforte Concerto, the 'Nenia,' and a fragment from the opera 'Francesca di Rimini.'

A REVIVAL of Weber's 'Freischütz' is in preparation at the Grand Opéra, Paris.

IN commemoration of the approaching centenary of Weber's birth a cycle of performances of his operas is projected at the Vienna Opera.

EDMUND KRETSCHMER, whose opera 'Die Folkunger' has met with considerable success in Germany, has just completed a new opera 'Schön Rohtraut.'

It is known that at the time of his death Liszt was engaged on writing a method for the piano. It is announced that the work has been left in a sufficiently forward state to allow of its being completed according to its author's intentions, and that the work will be undertaken by Fräulein Lina Ramann, the biographer of Liszt.

THE death is announced of Baron von Hülsen, for twenty-five years director of the Royal Opera at Berlin.

DRAMA

DR. INGLEBY.

THE death of Dr. Ingleby, which we mentioned last week, at the age of sixty-three, will cause keen regret among a wide circle of Shakespearean scholars, who know how to appreciate the painstaking, truth-loving worker, the clear-sighted critic, and the courteous gentleman. His health had for some time been declining, but his friends did not apprehend any immediate danger. Born October 29th, 1823, of a respectable family in Birmingham, where his father was a lawyer and his brother an eminent surgeon, his delicate health as a child enforced a private education, after which he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a senior optime in the mathematical tripos of 1847. He published at Cambridge, in 1856, 'Outlines of Theoretical Logic,' and in 1859 became LL.D. Meanwhile he had entered his father's office in Birmingham, and became a partner in the firm of Ingleby, Wragge & Ingleby; and while pursuing his studies in mathematics, metaphysics, and English literature, he was also known as the genial companion and member of those useful local clubs in which young Birmingham of thirty and forty years ago delighted to exercise its wit and talents. His contemporaries recall with pleasure the days of the 'Syncretic Book Club,' "formed to procure books that no one else would buy," and the

meetings of "Our Shakespeare Club," which gathered together men like George Dawson, Mr. Sam. Timmins, and Ingleby, and where Ingleby's sweet and expressive voice in song, for he had great love of music, was one of the unforgettable charms. After some years he removed to his wife's estate of Valentines, in Essex, which became his permanent abode, where he died on September 26th.

He published in 1853 'The Stereoscope considered in relation to the Philosophy of Binocular Vision,' and in 1869 'An Introduction to Metaphysics'; and besides contributing many papers of value on mathematical or metaphysical subjects to minor magazines, he has been a frequent writer in various periodicals. In the *British Controversialist* he published articles on Bacon, Hamilton, De Quincey, De Morgan, and Coleridge, with the last of whom he also dealt among other interesting papers for the Royal Society of Literature.

But it is as a student of Shakespeare and Shakespearean literature that his name will be best remembered. Early associated with Howard Staunton, and long a friend of Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, the bent of his favourite studies directed the line of his literary criticism, which was rather searching and scrupulously careful than remarkable for breadth or comprehensiveness. "He was," writes Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, "I need not say, one of the acutest workers in Shakespearean criticism, his success in that department being distinguished by an infinite love of truth and fairness." "Intellectually subtle and penetrating," says another accomplished Elizabethan student, to whom he was personally little known, "and these qualities were combined with great good sense. Certainly he had, what I find rare with Shakespearean critics, an insight into the humorous side of things." Fine qualities, that more than atoned for an occasional touch of dogmatism. His works in this field were numerous, and he rather affected quaint titles. In 1859 he entered with great zest into the question of the 'Perkins Folio' and the Collier controversy, publishing in 1859 'The Shakespeare Fabrications, or the MS. Notes of the Perkins Folio shown to be of Recent Origin,' followed by 'A Complete View of the Shakespeare Controversy,' in 1861. 'Was Thomas Lodge an Actor?' in 1868, preceded the more important 'The Still Lion, an Essay towards the Restoration of Shakespeare's Text,' printed for the German Shakespeare Society in 1869, and twice reprinted and enlarged in England, the second time under the title of 'Shakespeare Hermeneutics,' 1875. For the New Shakespeare Society, besides some papers, he edited a volume of 'Allusion Books' (1874), and generously defrayed the expense of printing a new and much enlarged edition of his 'Centurie of Prayse,' 1879 (first edition, 1874); these two volumes were devoted to showing the place the poet held in the opinion and literature of this period. In 'Shakespeare: the Man and the Book,' two parts, 1877 and 1881, he collected several valuable occasional papers; in 1885 he produced a reprint of Greene's 'Diary'; and only in the present year he published an edition of 'Cymbeline,' in which he meant to exemplify his own "notion of a really satisfactory edition for the use of scholars."

Though, perhaps, occasionally fantastic, as in his essay on the removal of Shakespeare's bones, which roused some horror in 1883, his writings were characterized in general by sense, learning, and research. His accomplishments were various. A warm friend, whose aid was ready for many objects, his kindnesses and amiability have endeared him to a large circle, not only in England, but abroad.

Dramatic Gossip.

A NEW comedy by Mr. A. W. Pinero is promised at the St. James's Theatre. It will be supported by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Mr. Hare, Mr. Mackintosh, and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree.

'THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL' will be the next piece given by Mr. Compton at the Strand Theatre. In the revival Mr. Compton will play Charles Surface, and Miss Angela Fenton, Lady Teazle.

THE Olympic is not, it seems, to remain long unoccupied. Miss Grace Hawthorn, an American actress, will shortly reopen it with a new version of 'East Lynne,' entitled 'The Governor,' and with 'The Little Rebel.'

'THE UNDERGRADUATES,' a three-act farcical comedy by Mr. W. Outram Tristram, given on Wednesday afternoon at the Opéra Comique, includes one decidedly comical character, that of a prize-fighter, ably played by Mr. Felix Morris. Unfortunately, a story capable of supporting one act is expanded over three, and the "padding" is poor. Miss Eva Sothorn acted with more power than she has previously displayed. The whole was received with favour.

'SOPHIA,' Mr. Buchanan's adaptation of 'Tom Jones,' is to be reproduced to-night at the Vaudeville, with Mr. Charles Warner for the first time in the character of the founding.

MRS. JOHN WOOD reappeared on Saturday last at the Court, and resumed her original character in 'The Schoolmistress.'

To CORRESPONDENTS.—C. W. E.—C. T. E.—J. G. O.—W. R. S.—F. T.—H. F.—received.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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